

SECOND SECTION

LOWELL MASS. SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 8 1918

SECOND SECTION

THE GREATEST NAVAL TRAINING
STATION IN THE WORLDForty-five Thousand Boys Learn Sailor's
Life on Dry Land—Healthy Mixture of
Work, Study and Play

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)

The largest naval training station in the world is located up here on Lake Michigan, 1300 miles from salt water. In it are more than 45,000 sailors learning every branch of navy work. Most of them have never seen the ocean.

I have been living the life of a navy rookie for one day. This middle western farming country, from which has been drawn the men trained at Great Lakes, has already furnished 150,000 men to the navy, nearly twice as many as there were in the regular navy when we went to war. In April, 1917, the Great Lakes station had buildings and equipment enough to house 1500 men. Today it houses 45,000, and it has had as many as 45,000.

The station is one vast school, with a large number of technical courses, varied with a lot of outdoor drill and physical exercise, and with more personal attention paid individual students than is the case at many colleges.

A man who goes in the navy goes into a particular branch, and his education for that work begins at once.

When a batch of recruits comes into Great Lakes each man carries an identification card. On arrival the men, marching into a big building lined with desks. They pass down the line and when they are through, every record has been made, and all necessary instructions issued to them. The rookie signs his clothing card, his permanent record card, receives a pay number, and makes out a "religious registration" card, which is turned over to the chaplains.

Mentality Is Tested

Then he is marched to the warehouse, where he receives two towels, two blankets and a mattress cover. Next his company commander is called, and he is taken to his barracks, and shown where he is to eat and sleep. Then his clothing is issued to him. Within 24 hours he is given a medical examination, vaccinated, "shot" with anti-typhoid, and has a throat culture taken. For 21 days he remains in the detention camp, a regiment in itself.

Here he is given a psychiatric test to determine his mentality. Of all the men examined, about 10 per cent are held for a full examination of their mentality, and less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of these prove mentally defective.

I don't know what a sailor's life at sea may be like, but on shore at the Great Lakes it is the healthiest kind of mixture of work and play.

The men live 48 to 50 barracks, 24 in each end. The barracks is divided into sleeping quarters, living quarters and scullery. Four men are detailed each day to do mess detail—kitchen work.

I had a midday meal in barracks—a big plate of roast beef, baked potatoes, kidney beans, gravy, bread and coffee. There are two meals like that, and a lighter breakfast. At one meal there is dessert also, and usually fruit in addition. The refrigerating plants carry a week's supply of meat. I carried out my own mess kit, dumped the leavings into the garbage tin and piled up the "mess gear"—not, dishes—in the pans for the mess detail to wash.

The rules require all mess gear to be boiled for 30 minutes. The galleys are so clean that half of the mess detail must spend all its time scrubbing them.

Laundry Is Dirt Cheap

Every barracks is fitted with shower

baths, with hot and cold water—and every sailor in camp must take a bath every morning.

Every regiment has a laundry all its own, run by a practical laundryman. Most remarkable is the price at which Uncle Sam finds he can wash clothes. This includes anything he wears but his blue cloth suit, and that he can get cleaned and pressed for 20 cents. And the laundries make money at that!

The regiments are composed of men who are taking the same courses. There are courses for coxswains, gunners' mates, quartermasters, signalmen, cooks, hospital corps men, radiomen, aviators, artificers, yeomen, firemen and seamen.

There may have been a time in the navy when a "sailor's oath" was a fearful and wonderful reality, but it is not so now. The first rule a rookie learns is that cursing and obscenity are barred. Occasionally a man forgets himself, and the doctor fixes him up a nice dose of soap, vinegar, and half a dozen other ingredients, which he is compelled to hold in his mouth for a given period and then go without a drink of water for half an hour. I didn't hear an oath in camp.

This is the first war in which the navy has been organized into companies, battalions and regiments. But at the training station it is necessary. The men must learn the ordinary army infantry drill regulations first. The company commanders are picked from the ranks. The battalion commanders are petty officers. The commanding officer of the camp is merely a captain—William A. Moffatt.

Learn Sailor Tasks

Along with the marching and the manual of arms goes the sailor work in the "bluejacket manual"—the mysteries of the compass, the lead line, the parts of anchors, knot tying and splicing, small boat drill, semaphore, wig wag and light signals. Then the men who are to take special courses go to lectures and school drills.

Great Lakes is supposed to give every man four months' shore training before he goes to sea, but the navy has been launching ships so fast that many have gone to sea with four to six weeks' training. Every battleship now has its complement of rookies aboard.

The boys here are clean, fine, youngsters, of the kind our middle western farming country produces. They come from every walk of life, some from as far away as Texas and the eastern coast, but mostly from the central states.

In a great natural amphitheatre called "The Ravine," religious services are held on Sunday mornings and entertainments in the evenings. It seats 7000 men.

It is the most inspiring sight I know to see the lines of benches filled with white-clad young men, row upon row going upward into the darkness of the evening. Suddenly the first note of the beautiful service call, "The Colors," is sounded. Instantly, an electric shock runs through that vast audience. With one motion they are on their feet, right hands at salute, young bodies rigid. Not the slightest movement, not the least minute sound can be heard until the last notes of the bugle blow away. It gives one a chokey feeling at the throat. It is clear that these young men, who hold themselves ready to give their lives for the flag, understand what the flag means.

FRDERICK M. KERBY



THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME

Shannon, reception committee, John McHenry, treasurer; E. McKinley, secretary; F. A. Carlson, James Cryan, Alex. Ray, T. F. Connelly, Daniel Moynahan, Wm. Rattery and Robert Watson.

Memorial Hall

The old Sun in a report of the city council says:

"The joint resolution granting the use of Memorial hall to the G.A.R. then came down, in an amended form, from the upper board. The resolution was briefly discussed by Councilmen Stafford, Cusly and O'Sullivan and then it took its final passage in concurrence."

It had been the aim of the city government from the time Memorial hall was proposed to offer the free use of it to the G.A.R. veterans. They had been paying for private halls. Post 42 had a hall in the Mansur block, corner of Market and Central streets. Post 156 was located in Wyman's Exchange, and Post 120 in a hall at 22 Merrimack street. The conditions of occupancy were that the several posts should pay one dollar a year for the use of the hall. All the posts accepted and Post 42 moved in immediately, but the other two posts felt that they were comfortably located and could have more enjoyment and freedom in their private halls and so they held their respective places of meeting, although still paying a dollar a year for the use of Memorial hall any time they called for it. Post 156 for some time past has had its quarters at 233 Central street.

The Memorial building in which the city library is housed was almost completely destroyed by fire, March 13, 1915, but rebuilt and made more beautiful than ever about a year later. The walls are adorned by three beautiful paintings by the French artist Philippeaux. The paintings are after the battle of Gettysburg style, of mammoth size are entitled "Fort Donelson," a battle scene in which Grant scored a triumph; "The Charge at Shiloh" and the "Surrender of Lee."

As there are many thousands who never saw these paintings, I would advise those who have not to visit Memorial hall over the library and see these great historical works of art. The hall is in charge of Janitor Henry Tighe who may be found there from 9 till 12 and 1 till 4 each day.

After the present war, there will be a new class of veterans for whose accommodation Memorial hall will be wholly inadequate.

Already Mr. Otto Heckmeyer has proposed a great "Army and Navy United Service club," the building to cost about \$1,000,000 for the benefit of the United States and the world war. His plan contemplates raising the funds by subscription of government securities in sums from \$10 upwards. He has mapped out a very elaborate plan for this institution, but although it is quite laudable in aim, it may not receive the enthusiastic impetus necessary to ensure its success until the war is over and until our returning heroes are to the fore as a proof of the necessity of some such building as Mr. Heckmeyer has proposed.

The Annual Friend

Says the old Sun:

"William H. Anderson, Esq., master in the Annual Friend cases recently tried, that is to say begun in June, 1901, and finished in March, '92, expects to reach the report stage this month. He has been wading through volumes of evidence taken in the hearings."

That is a reminder of one of the worst of the bunco orders by which Lowell people got badly stung. The "Annual Friend" was to pay \$100 a year in return for something like a present day financiers to figure out how this could be done, but the organizers and bunco boosters of that day could explain it to a nicety and they convinced a whole lot of suckers that it was perfectly practical as a financial transaction. The temporary existence of the order rested upon the fact that the rapid increase of members enabled the order to pay the early claims and these were exploited

OUR RAILROADS

Efficiency of Government
Control Is Revealed by
Official FiguresThe Saving Effectuated Is
Equivalent to 211,200
New Freight Cars

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Suppose Uncle Sam since taking over the railroads had added 432,000 cars to the freight car equipment of the nation. It would be a glorious wartime achievement in efficiency, wouldn't it?

Well, Uncle Sam has already in one representative district accomplished an increased efficiency which if extended to all regions would precisely be the equivalent of the addition of that number of cars—almost half a million—to the nation's rolling stock. Remarkable statistics now available here reveal that unprecedented efficiency has been put into the railroads since the government took them over. The one thing which government control, according to its opponents, never could accomplish, is the one thing which it has first and most brilliantly accomplished. A high-voltage efficiency runs the railroads today—efficiency of a kind which never was known under previous private control. The figures proving this have just been made public by Theodore N. Price, actuary to the railroad administration, and long nationally famous as the brilliant and forward-looking editor of Commerce and Finance.

Price's portrayal of the efficiency brought to the railroads by government control may be summarized in the following statement:

Shortening the Hauls

By stringent reductions of roundabout competitive hauls and by notable increases in car-loads, the United States has accomplished what is in effect an unprecedented increase in the freight-carrying capacity of the lines. It has done this without having to call rolling stock makers away from their vital war work—the manufacture of munitions, locomotives, and cars for shipment to France.

Price points out that the statistics show an average carload increase of 8.5 per cent for the first five months of 1918.

If this rate is maintained Price declares it will be the equivalent of adding 211,200 freight cars to the existing rolling stock. And if the percentage of increase of trainload, 2.7 per cent, is maintained, it will be the equivalent of adding 1750 locomotives to the present equipment of 65,000 locomotives.

Cars are arriving in Pittsburg and Philadelphia during the four weeks

as proof of solvency in a way that brought a fresh crop of dupes.

"The people have been more chary of entering such 'fraternal schemes' since then and still many of them have been caught in various fraternal insurance orders which passed out of existence on being called upon to show some proof of permanent solvency or honest dealing."

Car Line to Haverhill

Just about this time 25 years ago according to the old Sun, the street railway line was extended to Haverhill. The directors' car made a tour of the road for the purpose of inspection and found everything O. K. Still later it was extended to Newburyport to which the fare from Lowell was around 50 cents. The fare to Lawrence was 25 cents, but it is now 41, 25 to Lawrence and 15 from that city to Haverhill.

THE OLD TIMER.

WORK AT WASHINGTON FOR
CONVALESCENT SOLDIERSHigh Tribute to Mrs. John Jacob Rogers—
Slackers Find Loophole in Imperfect
Dentition Clause of Civil War Days

(Special to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The question of how to care for convalescent soldiers is being solved in a practical way out at the great Walter Reed hospital, on the heights beyond the city. And it is being solved in a very practical and efficient way. The Red Cross began the work by a separate building for men who had reached a convalescent state and could no longer stay in the hospital proper, and it has a certain amount of comfort and care while getting accustomed to life with only one arm or one leg, or perhaps learning to look on the world through some other sense than sight. Flow to care for such men has been a problem. Later on they will come under the rehabilitation act of congress, but now they still need a degree of nursing and assistance and yet are well enough to make way in the hospital proper for men who are still such cases in hospitals all over the country and congress will soon be asked to take a hand in the matter, if Secretary Lane, of the interior department has his way. The Lane plan has already been put into effect in a small way out at the Walter Reed, which is the official hospital for the army and navy, and where many of its 1600 beds are now given over to men wounded overseas. Secretary Lane, of the interior, suggested to the employees of that department that each and every one of them should establish a convalescent's home and the response was so generous that in a twinkling a house near the hospital was purchased and the scheme in full operation. The Lane idea is that such homes should be established in all sections of the country whether by the government or by private generosity. But the Lane idea goes still further, in urging that returning soldiers be given a chance to get back to the farm. Mr. Lane urges that congress make available unused and unproductive lands so these men can support themselves and their families and also clear and remain waste lands which otherwise would remain idle for many years to come.

Senator Weeks and Senator Harding advanced those ideas last winter and the sentiment now seems quite general that Back-to-the-farm will be a slogan for returning soldiers from overseas. Moreover convalescent homes, by the government or established as a patriotic privilege by men of money are likely to spring up all over the country.

One especially interesting case out at the Walter Reed, is that of Lieut. Barber, a British officer who was assigned to the United States to teach machine gun practice at Camp Wheeler, Ga., after the explosion of a machine gun cartridge at Camp Wheeler, Ga., while instructing American soldiers. He was taken to the Walter Reed, but the case now arises whether or not he shall be given the same disability allowance which would have been his under the war risk insurance had he been directly in the service of the United States instead of having been loaned to that service by Great Britain to meet an emergency. Congressmen Rogers of Lowell this week urged that this government give him the same compensation. Secretary of War Baker endorses that plan, as does also the acting judge advocate general. A bill is now before congress for his relief. Whatever action is taken in the precedent if similar cases occur. Secretary of War Baker recommends the proposed payment of \$100 a month to Barber adding that "it would be both an act of justice and one of graceful international courtesy."

High Tribute to Mrs. Rogers
New England women have taken a leading part in the work of helping wounded soldiers along the road to health. Commenting on the splendid devotion shown the Red Cross work at the Walter Reed hospital by Mrs. John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, William

It. Moody of Northfield, son of the noted evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, recently said "she has been an angel of light in the hospital, giving herself with an absolute abandon of devotion to those boys. She has made herself a minister of blessing and comfort with a hand which no man knows how to give." Mr. Moody has been a recent worker at the Walter Reed and expressed himself as greatly impressed with the devotion shown by scores of women in the volunteer service.

"Imperfect Dentition" Loophole

Slackers have not been slow in seizing the "imperfect dentition" clause of the draft law as a means of escape from overseas service. The department of justice has received information from reputable dentists that registrants desiring to escape overseas service have sought their services to extract teeth in such a way as will render them unfit for such service. The war department has this week issued an order warning all dentists against permitting themselves to be a party to practices of this sort and to call attention to the fact that several penalties are provided in the law for any person conspiring to aid another to avoid the draft.

Aviators Wear Spurs

It seems that before the Civil war muzzle loading rifles were in use, cartridges for which were made of very tough paper, the ends of which must be bitten off by the soldier when loading the rifle. To bite that tough paper required a certain number of good strong teeth placed within biting distance of each other. Without the right bite a soldier might as well be supplied with brown bread pellets as with cartridges. So the war department made the right kind of a bite one of the qualifications of men classed as physically fit and a man whose biting capacity was not up to the standard was rejected. When breech loading rifles came into use, a man's biting capacity no longer came into play in the war game, except as to army rations, but the old regulation based on biting off the end of a cartridge is still in force, and men otherwise fit have been rejected for serving with the colors under that rule, and assigned to non-combatant work. The wearing of spurs by aviators officers is still another instance of the retention of an order long after its significance is obsolete. In the beginning of the Signal Corps' existence it was along unblazed trails that the men did their work, wagons, then horses. A little later motorcycles and automobiles of the aviation corps, with balloons and airplanes. But the old order making spurs a part of the regulation uniform has never been changed, and even a flying officer dons boots and spurs as a part of his dress uniform in spite of changed conditions.

New England will have a finger in the pie when it comes to mapping out the senatorial and congressional campaigns this fall, both for the democratic and republican. New Englanders have top positions in both parties, Senator Gerry of Rhode Island has been selected as chairman of the democratic senatorial committee, and Congressman Lomenger of Connecticut is secretary of the congressional committee. The republicans have not yet filled the vacancy of chairman caused by the death of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, but Congressman Watson of New Hampshire is secretary of the congressional republican committee. Judging from the way both committees are now working it will be a light to the finish, although the long delay which the republicans suffered in commencing their work through factional fights within the committee has given the democrats a long lead. There is no indication here that "politics is adjourned."

Will They Give Charter to War Mothers?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The War Mothers bill to grant a federal charter to the War Mothers of America has been started on its way through the senate. Some four or five are expressed that the house of representatives will delay action upon the same resolution, introduced by Representative Denton. This would be in the line with the house record of holding up bills to grant federal charters.

In the senate the bill has been referred to a subcommittee composed of Senators Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Hoke Smith of Georgia, and T. J. Walsh of Montana.

It is believed that the senate will pass the bill without an opposing vote, and strong efforts are being made by War Mothers all over the country to persuade Chairman Denton of the House District of Columbia committee to report the bill favorably.

A well-known gardener in Warren, Mo., planted corn in his garden. The corn did not appear as soon as he expected so he bowed despair. His niece thought the parsnips were weeds so pulled them up.

Left to right: Senators Walsu, Hoke Smith and Cummins

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THE OLD TIMER.

LOCAL HINTS—AUTO SUGGESTIONS—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTO TRUCK—MOTORS AND BIKES

ARMY OF AUTOMOBILES

Motors Play Important Part in War—How Men Behind Help Those Up Front

AMERICAN PORT, WESTERN FRANCE, August (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—There are all kinds of armies these war days, and today we saw an army of automobiles drawn up in brigades and regiments, every conceivable kind of motor vehicle for carrying on the many war-tasks. These were ammunition cars, tank cars for carrying gasoline, steel trucks by the hundred, ambulance cars for the wounded, signal service cars with complete wireless outfit and all the equipment for field signalling, reconnaissance cars on which 15 men make a reconnaissance into enemy country, battalion after battalion of touring cars for headquarters and other branches of the service, and motorcycles for the despatch bearers. It was like half a dozen big automobile exhibitions rolled into one, and all devoted to the one business of carrying on the war.

The commandant led the way through Wilson avenue of the huge plant, and then turned into Roosevelt avenue. On one side stretched away a half mile square of motor vehicles in such a vast array as to be fairly bewildering, but all lined up in regular formation like soldiers ready to move forward to the front. On the other side stretched away acres after acres of buildings for the innumerable branches of this work, and between

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them on the open spaces armies of soldiers in overalls setting up all kinds of motor cars. Everywhere, were stacked the masses of "knock-down" parts just arrived from the United States: mountains of wheels and axles, motors, batteries, radiators, and block after block of huge crates containing the big chassis of the many types of war cars.

Magnitude of Work. As the commandant passed along he summed up the magnitude of the work. Sixty-two complete trucks and cars have been turned out in one day. This is the record at the start, with a monthly output of 1200 cars and 500 motorcycles, and a much greater production when the organization gets under way. In theory, these are all standard parts which need only to be fitted together, an easy task apparently as most of the preliminary construction is done in the factories in America. But in fact, so say those who do the work, these parts do not fit; they have to be shaped and fitted after arrival. Then there are many factories sending many kinds of parts. Some factories send complete equipment, such as bolts and the heavy wooden sills for trucks. But other factories do not send the bolts or sills.

There is no time to wait for these missing parts, for war is going on and cars are being mobilized like men. What is not here must be made. And from this has grown a huge industry of government war production, with big workshops and machinery for making over dynamo and generators, and even for constructing the trim bodies and frames, and thus turning out practically an entire car.

A long line of ovens was passed in which we saw some of the delicate parts of the mechanism being baked and dried to cure them from the dampness of the sea journey. The sea air plays many tricks on these parts. We saw the field windings of generators covered with sea rust and green mould. All of these have to be baked and made over. Fiber is considered in America as one of the best non-conductors for automobile construction. But on the sea journey this fiber swells and becomes almost useless.



JOHN D. HOOFS IT!

World's Richest Man Walks in Dusty Roads on Hockless Sunday

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)

TAHREYTON, N. Y. Sept. 6.—John D. Rockefeller, the oil king, saved about one gallon of gasoline for Uncle Sam Sunday by walking to and from church.

It was an inspiring sight to see him hoofing it one mile to the little stone Synagogue at Pocantico Hills where the Union church meets.

Usually he rolls up in his 12-cylinder limousine.

John D. made the great sacrifice like a man. He proudly smiled as he marched along the dusty road to divine service with the humble villagers.

What card he if Fuel Administrator Garfield's order did mean that seven million gallons less gasoline were consumed by Sunday joy riders?

He was doing his bit and it made him feel good.

Besides the gas saved would be bought anyway by the government for the boys over there.

Also his oil companies produce some ten billion gallons a year and the price is still going up.

John D. walked to church with his Radiators also suffer much on board ship.

Allied Machinery

In the workshops long lines of "allied machinery" indicated how the war was bringing the nations together in industrial production. Each lathe and mechanical tool bore this allied mark, with the flags of the allied nations entwined, and the marks of Paris, Turin, Petrograd and the centers of great world production. But below the casting showed the allied machinery came from Waynesboro, Pa., Cincinnati and the other centers of American production.

Over section four of the big shops waved a large American flag.

"That represents something more than patriotism," said the commandant. "The section that makes the biggest output has the honor of carrying the

valet. He looked hot in his black broadcloth and square-topped derby. The service over, John D. held an informal reception at the church door. After looking around for somebody to walk back with he picked out Fred Buswell, his boss chauffeur, Mrs. Buswell and the two young Buswells. John D. chattering in a most chummy way with his valet and Buswell, led the procession. Mrs. Buswell trailing in the rear dragging a go-cart with the baby.

It was a typical country sabbath scene.

The picture of the richest man the world has ever known, who had looked up his stable of cars for the day, fastidiously to church with the village folk, proved that John D. appreciates the fact that we are common soldiers in the war, and that we must all be willing and ready to relinquish luxuries for the great cause.

Since the fire at his Cleveland home John D. has spent the first part of his weeks at Lakewood and the latter part at Pocantico Hills. Their being no restrictions on week days, John D., who has had plenty of leisure since 1911, when he found the work of reinvigorating his millions too strenuous and retired, will free six days to burn up all the jules he likes on the roads of New Jersey and West Chester-co.

John D. seldom motors on the seventh day anyway.

He keeps an old-fashioned sabbath. The roads he finds are awfully dusty and noisy with thousands of drivers on Sundays.

J. H. DUCKWORTH

flag for a week, and if there is slack time there is a day off as bonus.

Build 63 Trucks in Day

"When the big German offensive began there was a tremendous demand for trucks to get our material forward. We called the men together and gave them a little talk on the part they were to play in the crisis. Every man was keen to do his part. The flag was made the prize for turning out the most work. Before that day closed we had turned out 63 complete trucks. These are the things which are helping to win the war, and they show how the men behind the lines are doing their share of the fighting."

Just now scores of ambulances are being turned out daily. They come from America crated in huge boxes, 16 feet long and six feet across, as large as a good-sized room; usually in three parts, wheels, body and chassis. Cranes from huge beams reach down and lift the parts into place, the chassis on the wheels, and the body on the chassis. Until soon one of the new type of ambulances takes form out of the mass of boxes and material. We saw these growing from the rough up to the finished product. But it was not all a matter of fitting together, for there's much to be supplied here.

The new ambulance does away with the bulky medical cabinet which took much room just back of the driver's seat. All the interior is now given up to the wounded. If the wounded are able to sit up six can sit abreast. If the cases are on stretchers, the seats fold down and the stretchers slide on

grooves, with two wounded lying above and two below. Wood is no longer used for the sides of the ambulances as it was easily shattered by shell fire, and a composition is substituted for the wood. All of the old type ambulances with their medical cabinet are being made over on the new model at the rate of a dozen a day.

The artillery cars with special equipment of range finders, telescopes, wireless, etc., and reconnaissance cars looking like big sight-seeing buses are also being turned out in large number, as these and the signal corps cars are most needed with the fighting on. As the many types of cars are finished, they go into the great open park to join the huge assemblage of cars of all kinds ready to move forward to the front. It is an endless procession, with one steady stream of cars coming from the shops, and another moving off to the battle line.

And besides the magnitude of this war work which has suddenly sprung into existence, there is the eager spirit of a great industrial community which takes as much pride in its part in the war work as the men along the front lines.

This year is 151,518, an increase of slightly more than 11 per cent. Bustness cars registered this year, however, total 21,649, an increase of almost 32 per cent from the 24,025 of last year.

Motorcycles to the number of 12,057 have been registered this year, as compared with 10,319 last year. Licenses have been issued to 56,001 operators and chauffeurs, this being a very slight increase from the 55,371 issued last year. Licenses renewed number 133,457 this year, as against 113,191 in the same period last year.

Yesterday the commission began preparing for the issuance of number plates for 1919, the preliminary work of which is an enormous task. Within the next few weeks the commission will send to 12,000 automobile owners in Massachusetts requests that they register their cars prior to December 15 if they intend using them during the month of January.

Last year the commission adopted as its slogan "50,000 registrations by Christmas," and so far as the commission was concerned the result was accomplished, but because the plates were deposited in the mails during the

Christmas rush, many owners did not receive them until after the first day of January. This year the commission says 50,000 registrations by December 15," and if the motorists of the state file their applications seasonably there will be none of the vexatious delay encountered last year.

This year the commission intends to begin shipment of plates not later than October 20, which will be 15 days earlier than was the case in 1917, and the department feels confident that every owner making application prior to December first will receive his plates before Christmas.

Following its usual custom, the commission will reverse the colors on its 1919 plates. The plates now carried on motor vehicles in this state have a white background with blue figures; the 1919 plates will have white figures on a blue background.

HOYT

British schools for mercantile marine officers have weekly classes on methods of fighting U-boats, gunnery and target practice.

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AUTO RECEIPTS PASS \$2,000,000 MARK

(Special to The Sun.)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Sept. 7.—Notwithstanding the curtailment in the automobile industry due to war conditions, the receipts of the automobile department of the Massachusetts highway commission have this year for the first time passed the \$2,000,000 mark.

At the close of business on Aug. 31 the total amount collected from automobile owners and operators was \$2,056,465.60, or approximately \$100,000 more than had been taken in during the whole of 1917.

The figures indicate, however, that the increasing use of motor vehicles this year has been more noticeable among business cars than in those used solely for pleasure. Last year the commission, during the first eight months, registered 155,417 pleasure vehicles, while the number in the same period

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12 Shaffer St. Tel. 1035

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MOODY ST., NEXT TO CITY HALL

Agents for the Famous Dodge Brothers at \$885, the Wonderful Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful Velie at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand.

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SOBER ENGLAND

Drinking in England Is Cut 80 Per Cent.—No More Treating

Hours for Sale of Intoxicants Reduced From 17 a Day to 5½

By HAROLD E. DECHTOL

(European Manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

LONDON, England, Sept. 7.—England has cut drunkenness 80 per cent during the war, by:

First—Reducing the hours for selling intoxicants from 17 to 5½ hours a day.

Second—Prohibiting all treating.

Third—Reducing the proportion of alcohol in all beers, wines and liquors—taking out some of the "kick."

These facts are just made public by a letter to back them up by Lord Dufferin, chairman of the British Central Liquor Control board.

These measures have also reduced the cases of delirious tremens 50 per cent and the deaths from alcoholism 10 per cent.

Post-War Problem

The sole object of the restrictions was to increase the national efficiency for war, and, of course, the saving in shipping space and in grain contributed to this increased efficiency, Lord Dufferin stated.

"From a standpoint of national efficiency alone, our success makes it clear that the liquor question is one which must be dealt with after the war," the chairman added, "we cannot afford to go back to the pre-war state of affairs."

Whether the war restrictions will continue after war, is a question on which Lord Dufferin would not venture a prediction, but he said the experience of the war would certainly point the way.

Intoxicants used to be sold in Britain from early morning until midnight—17 hours.

Now intoxicants are sold only between 12 and 2 p. m., and from 5.30 to 9.30 p. m.—5½ hours.

Consumption Decreases

Taking 100 as the standard of drunkenness before the war, the restrictions brought it down to 32 a year ago and 20 now. Those figures include both men and women. The decrease of drunkenness among men has been nearly 85 per cent and among women between 75 and 80 per cent.

In bulk—that is to say—in the actual amount of liquid consumed, the consumption of all liquors and beer and wines is now about five-eighths of what it was before the war. But the amount of alcohol per gallon has been reduced also, so that the amount of actual alcohol now consumed is slightly over one-third what it was before the war.

There are about 700 local boards under the central board, and labor is represented on every one.

TIRES

Guaranteed Firsts and Factory "Seconds"

ROBES

Light and heavy weights in an assortment that will make a selection easy.

DONOVAN HARNESS AND AUTO SUPPLY CO.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

ALLIED AIR RAIDS RUIN GERMAN MORALE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

LONDON, England, Sept.—The moral effect of the allied bombardment of military objectives in German towns along the Rhine is constantly increasing. Every source of information brings this word to the allies.

The scarcity of German planes at the start of the British offensive in August is largely attributed to the fact that the German masters had been compelled to heed the clamor of the press and people for greater defense against the allied bombardment, and had recalled great numbers of fighting planes from the front.

An example of how great this withdrawal was: Allied aviators returning from a bombardment of Saarbrücken encountered 40 German fighting planes before they reached their base.

With all the bombing the allied aviators are doing along the Rhine, they are sticking strictly to military objectives and indulging in no "slaughter of innocents." The air ministry points this out in view of stories the

German have been spreading recently.

One example: When British air men arrived over Cologne recently and found their view of the city obscured by clouds, they refused to drop a pound of explosives and made off to another town where they could be certain of dropping their bombs on strictly military targets.

Each train has a postal car, an express car and two bulk cars, with three men to each car. Strung along the route, one for each station along the route, and the letters are sorted in time to be thrown off at the proper places. The system, copied from that in use on railway mail trains in this country, has been adapted to the special needs of the army.

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept.—In the endeavor to expedite the mail to and from the boys in France, General Pershing at last has real mail trains running over the railroads under control of the American army. It is expected that much of the delay and confusion of the past will now be obviated.

There are now in operation mail trains between Tours and general headquarters, between one of the base ports and Paris, via Tours, and from two other base ports to Tours, where the central post office of the American army is located. One is to be established between Paris and general headquarters.

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MAIL TRAINS RUNNING TO THE FRONT

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AMUSING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The task of keeping Uncle Sam's soldier and sailor boys amused during their leisure hours is no small one, and although game after game has been mustered into the service since the war started it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide proper ones. Just now the good old-fashioned "Bean Bag" is a most sought after indoor sport and there is a crying need from the camps for bags measuring 5 by 6 inches.

Since these are by no means easy to obtain in sufficient quantities an excellent opportunity to help entertain the "rookie" offers itself to anyone who happens to have any stout odds and ends of cloth lying about and who can handle a needle and thread well enough to do a little patriotic sewing. Once made the local Y.M.C.A. will gladly forward them, or they can be sent direct to the Red Triangle Supply Dept., 561 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

It isn't necessary to fill them—the Y.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD TO WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Jewish Welfare board has established headquarters at 41 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, as the first step in the organization of its work among the Jewish soldiers and sailors with the American Expeditionary Forces. The Paris office will serve as a center for organization and information, while the work of assembling one hundred men for overseas service is in progress.

John Goldhar of New York City has been appointed administrative secretary pro tem and is in charge of the Paris headquarters. Mr. Goldhar is the first Jewish welfare worker to go overseas. He sailed over a month ago with the Jewish Welfare board commission, which is now planning the activities of the board in France. The commission, whose members are Congressman Isaac Siegel, Rabbi Jacob Kohn and Rabbi C. H. Uelow, has been studying conditions at the front and will return shortly to assist the home office in developing its overseas work.

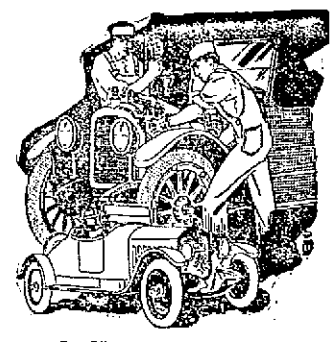
Paris headquarters, having been

opened before the Jewish holidays, will help to arrange for religious observances by the boys in France, and will serve as clearing house for the work of the five Jewish chaplains, who are already in France and for others who will follow them.

TODAY'S CARICONET

UNCLE'S OVERSEA CAP IS GOIN' T' MAKE KAISER BILL MIGHTY JEALOUS.

Sat's Bear



FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



CONVERTIBLE DRESS FOR ZERO WEATHER

Have you, Madame War-worker, gone vainly seeking a costume equally adapted to shopping and gardening; to afternoon call or executive sessions with the "innards" of the family car?

If so, rejoice! Kind Fate, in the person of Miss Rhoads, New York designer, has heard your prayers, and herewith presents for your approval the "Turn-about Dress."

With the aid of a little less serge and a little more satin than is usually accorded the general utility frock of the average wardrobe, one may appear either as a perfect lady in street dress, or as a munitionette,

farmerette, or any other war-ette the fancy dictates—and all in the same five minutes!

The "Turn-About Dress" is built in sections and assembled like similar "efficiency" war inventions!

The dress proper is of blue serge on the general plan of a bib-apron, fastened on the shoulder and down the side of the skirt. It is buttoned to the satin underdress at belt and on both sides of the bib.

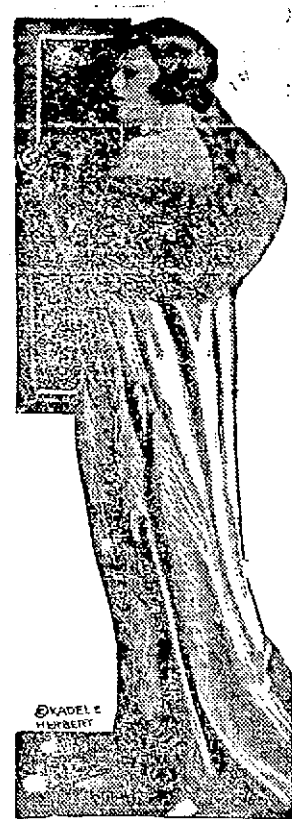
Untasten a few buttons and Presto! One steps forth emancipated from hampering petticoats, ready to turn out a big shell, crank an automobile, or hoe potatoes with equal neatness and dispatch.



IT'S JUST LIKE GRANDMOTHER'S

Some dress builder's been reading war history! Here's a 1918 frock that is a perfect reminiscence of the Civil War fashion of plaid silk and ribbon velvet. It is hard to imagine anything more fetching and demure than this model in gray and white plaid taffeta with its black velvet jacket, velvet drop skirt and collar of fine white linen. But there's something truly Parisian about the chic black velvet turban.

Uneventful life of the schoolroom. Yet it must be borne in mind that today every man, woman and child in the country is a soldier, and the soldier does not select his duty. He does what is considered best for the contingent as a whole.



SAVES WOOL BUT NOT MONEY

Beautiful ladies continue to attend the theaters and military balls in the intervals of more serious daytime war work. To save wool most of the new evening coats are of satin or velvet—with plenty of fur for warmth. This coat is of blue satin with collar of blue fox fur.

SEPTEMBER MENUS

BY BIDDY BYE

Late summer fruits and vegetables are in their prime and should be used to the fullest extent. Meat three times a week is sufficient for this season, with one or two fish meals, and eggs or cheese for main dishes on our voluntary meatless days. Sweet corn, ripe peaches and watermelons, grapes and cantaloupes furnish nature's own delicious sweets in forms and quantities to make us forget a sugar shortage. Use fruit desserts and serve them with sugar additions. Market for vegetables and fruit late in the day—it saves money.

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Ripe grapes, cheese omelet, corn muffins, coffee.
Dinner: Fricassee chicken, corn fritters, creamed carrots, tomato and cucumber salad, French dressing, watermelon freeze.
Supper: Fruit salad, brown bread, cottage cheese sandwiches, cookies, iced tea.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Cantaloupe, rice waffles and sirup, cocoa.
Lunch: Green corn pudding, peanut butter sandwiches, peaches and cream.
Dinner: Tomato soup, braised sardines on toast, buttered hearts, cucumber and onion salad, honey custard.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Sliced peaches (without sugar), egg plant omelet, toast, coffee.
Lunch: Baked rice and tomatoes, green pepper, cottage cheese sandwiches, iced tea, oatmeal cookies.
Dinner: Mutton stew with rice, carrots and onions, baked potatoes, apple and nut salad, cheese straws, apple sauce cake, coffee.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Blue plums, oatmeal with cream, toast, coffee.
Lunch: Egg salad, cucumber sandwiches, chocolate pudding with cream.
Dinner: Baked whitefish with tomato sauce, scalloped potatoes, green beans, sweet corn, sliced peaches.

THURSDAY

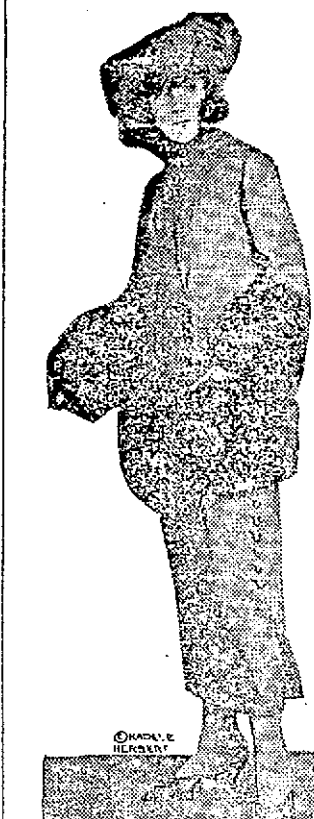
Breakfast: Baked apple with cream, cold molded cereal, toast, coffee.
Lunch: Vegetable salad, cheese sandwiches, ripe pears.
Dinner: Baked ham, potato, cucumber salad, creamed cauliflower, corn gems, sirup, coffee.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Nutmeg melons, creamed codfish and potato, coffee.
Lunch: Cream of corn soup, stuffed tomato salad, bread and butter sandwiches, grapes.
Dinner: Baked eggs and cheese, creamed peas and carrots, green pepper and lettuce salad, French dressing, rice pudding.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Peas, poached eggs on toast, coffee.
Lunch: Succotash, corn muffins, peach and almond salad.
Dinner: Baked beef heart, onion stuffing, buttered beets, sweet corn, fresh peaches with thin custard, iced tea.



SUITS SHOW SIDE CLOSING

Shirts with the side closing and jackets which display the same tendency mark many of the new winter modes. This striking suit is of maroon colored silk velvet, its deep yoke and collar warmly buttoned about the throat. Deep bands of skunk fur add distinction to its severe lines.

TEACHERS CAN PLAN NICE VACATION JOB NOW

A new job is open to the working women of the country. They can be hotel farmerettes next summer. The summer hotels want Food F.O.B. their kitchen doors. The man power is being accounted for by the new draft law. Here is your chance, according to the national war garden commission at Washington, which has seen the plan tried out with success and urges all school teachers and desk workers to get two weeks in the finest kind of outdoor living by getting in touch with hotel proprietors.

Society belles and school teachers go out in the open with the hoe and raised vegetables for some of America's most famous summer hotels. In this entirely new field they are proving so successful that plans are being made to extend the scope of their endeavor next season.

The experiment was made this year at one hotel up in the northern part of New Hampshire and at another well-known resort in the West Virginia Alleghenies. It is probable that next year women will be cultivating war gardens to supply vegetables and other greens to many of the big summer hotels of the United States.

Eight young women, most of them school teachers, spent the summer at Dixville Notch, N. H., raising peas, beans, lettuce, carrots and other supplies for "The Balsams." David D. Plummer, manager of the hotel, is so well satisfied with the work the girls are doing in their three-acre plot that he intends to go into it on a larger scale next season. The girls were from Lakewood, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rockland, Maine; and Keene, N. H.

Five of them are school teachers, one assistant secretary in a Y.W.C.A.; another manager of a branch business office; and another a student in Columbia university.

The girls at Dixville Notch have done surprisingly good work, according to Mr. Plummer, who is also manager of a large hotel on the New Jersey coast. One of the girls, Miss Cecilia D. Emerson, of Lakewood, has two brothers in France; and some of the others also have brothers and other relatives on sweethearts on the other side. With patriotic enthusiasm they went about their self-chosen task of helping to increase the nation's food supplies.

Down at The Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs, too, they had a war garden; and women whose names are known in the society columns are helping in the care and gathering of the crop. The method followed was different and the women at White Sulphur did not take entire charge of the vegetable patch as did the girls up at Dixville Notch.

Here is a new field for school teachers and women who work in offices during the winter to get out during the summer months and gain health and strength at the same time they are doing a most valuable patriotic service. The girls at "The Balsams," according to Mr. Plummer, enjoyed their work and had a fine time, although they did



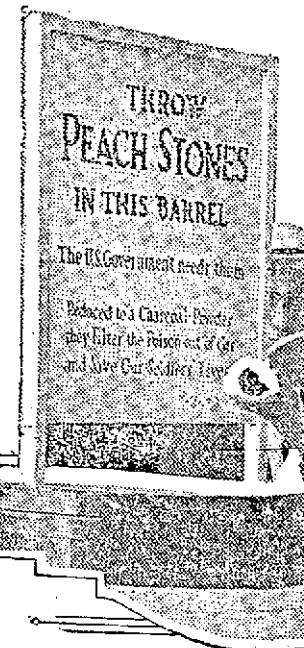
HAT AND COLLAR IN SAME PIECE

Perhaps the best way to keep one's hat on is to fasten it firmly under the collar! That seems to be the happy inspiration of the fascinating

person who demonstrates the idea. Her hat is of black velvet with sweeping brim and a silk tulle veil is gathered into a deep collar of more black velvet. It's good!

Inviting everybody to chip in peach pits!

Uncle Sam wants peach pits, because, when properly prepared they make a poison-proof filter for use in gas masks. And so, indirectly, peach stones do save soldiers. The stones are reduced to a charcoal powder which is used in the metal chemical containers that are a part of gas masks. Some chemical con-



SAVE YOUR PEACH PITS TO SAVE A SOLDIER!

BY BIDDY BYE

Saving peach stones is an "essential industry!"

Certainly, we mean it! Dear old Uncle Sam himself is setting great red, white and blue barrels around on the public streets of his biggest cities and not go there with the idea of having a "summer lark." They were serious and earnest but cheerful and happy. They lived in a cozy little cottage on the sloping side of a hill looking out across mountains and valleys. Two of them alternated as housekeepers but all preferred the outdoor work. When the weeds were all cleaned up in the garden the girls found other tasks. It was not part of their duty to care for the big potato patch which was a capital proposition on one of the hotel farms but one morning soon after they arrived they got over into that patch and helped there, as well as in the hayfields and elsewhere.

The saving in transportation of fresh vegetables is one of the big values of the enterprise, and this production of "Food F.O.B. the Hotel Kitchen Door" is in line with the reasons advanced by the national war garden commission for home gardening. Many of the supplies used on the hotel table, according to Mr. Plummer, previously had to be transported a considerable distance. He points out also that the girls being trained there this summer will be able to take charge of similar groups of girls next year.

SWEET GOODIES THAT SPARE THE SUGAR BOWL AND TASTE GOOD

BY BIDDY BYE

Fresh fruits are the best of desserts, but sometimes a family with a sweet tooth will rebel against "this everlasting peach, plum, and watermelon stuff" and set up a wall for some old-fashioned dessert like pie and pudding. But a scanty sugar bowl will warn the housewife away from pastry and turn her thoughts to desserts like these—sweet, but without sugar.

Honey Custard—Soak 1 1/2 tablespoons of gelatin in 3 cups of milk until dissolved. Scald the milk gelatin mixture in a double boiler. Beat 3 eggs yolks thoroughly, adding a generous pinch of salt and 1/2 cup of strained honey, or corn sirup. Pour the hot milk and gelatin into the egg and honey mixture and return all to the double boiler, allowing it to cook to a thin custard consistency. Add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. When slightly thickened add the custard to the stiffly beaten whites of the 3 eggs and pour into individual molds to stiffen. Chill and serve with cream.

Rice Pudding—Soak 3/4 of a cupful of rice in 1 cupful of cold water for 20 minutes and then add 3 cupfuls of hot milk to the rice and cook the mixture 15 minutes. Remove from the fire and stir in 6 tablespoonful of corn sirup, 1 tablespoonful vanilla, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 teaspoonful cinnamon, and 1-3 cupful shredded coconut. Mix well and turn into a buttered baking dish. Pour 1 cupful of cold milk over the top of the pudding, cover the dish and bake slowly for two hours.

Apple-Sauce Cake—Make a batter by mixing together 1-2 cupful of lard and butter or vegetable fat, 1 1/2 cupful of molasses, and 1 cupful of boiling water. Stir in 1 cupful of corn flour and 1 cupful of wheat flour, 1-4 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful soda, and 1 teaspoonful powdered ginger. Beat two eggs and add to the batter. Spread a buttered pan with an inch thick layer of fresh apple-sauce to which is

stituent of this powder renders the Hun gas harmless.

The government is collecting peach stones from wholesale fruit canning factories, but it needs the stones from the millions of bushels of peaches eaten and canned by private citizens. When putting up peaches carefully save all the stones, and save even the few from fruit sliced for supper. Collect them in a paper bag and carry them downtown to Uncle Sam's barrel.

Here's a picture of one such barrel—and of a peach contributing her collection of pits!

added 1 tablespoonful of melted butter and 3 tablespoonfuls of corn sirup. Pour the molasses batter over the sauce and bake. When done, turn out and serve with whipped cream.

The toad is useful because of its diet. No less than 32 specimens of insects, mostly injurious, have been proved to enter into its dietary. George W. Hunter says: "A toad has been observed to snap up 125 flies in half an hour. Thus at a low estimate it could easily destroy 1000 insects during a day and do an immense service to the garden during the summer. It has been estimated that a single toad may, on account of the cutworms which it kills, be worth \$19.58 each season that it lives."

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Always Fresh

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A REASONABLE PLACE TO EAT

Fox's Lunch Room

TABLES FOR LADIES
10 Bridge Street

Next to Keith's Theatre

Helen Delong Sayage

TEACHER OF PIANO

Studio 607 Sun Building

LADY LOOKABOUT

Those of us who were fortunate enough to see the Labor day parade must be impressed as never before with the supreme importance of the laborer today. He was there, and she was there as well, by the thousands, and as I looked I said to myself, "I wonder if those who are making the world safe for democracy all are in the trenches or on the seas?" And I decided that right here in our midst with us and of us is an enormous part of the power which is today making America the commissariat of the world. Almost never do we hear from this great home army of workers. While things in the labor world so smoothly accept the fair conditions as a matter of course. But when there is an upheaval, due almost always to the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar, we learn the power of labor and we are prone to criticize accordingly, and yet the man in the workshop doing an honest day's work is every bit as valuable an asset to Un-

cle Sam as the soldier or sailor in uniform.

The Proper Thing

A little act of consideration new to many may be seen performed any day by a Gorham street car conductor. When the car is about to stop, he extends his arm in signal to vehicles which may be following. It is a simple little act, yet of such assistance to operators of automobiles and wagons that it is thoroughly appreciated.

The Soldier's Uniform

"Ma! Ma! A soldier is coming into our house! A soldier is coming right in here!"

Mother looked out and saw the gamster reader vanishing into the cellar bulkhead, while four-year-old Johnny, with eyes like saucers, gazed after him, wraped in admiration. Such is the power of a uniform, any uniform, today.

Savings Daylight!

Not a word do I hear in regard to turning the clocks back an hour as was planned in the spring when they were set ahead, and I hope I am not going to hear anything about it, for if ever a plan to conserve worked well, this one has. On all sides are persons who are hoping the plan will be continued indefinitely. Getting up in the morning at 6 o'clock is in itself a proxy and somewhat monotonous task. But when you can tell yourself that it really is only 5 o'clock, there is a feeling of rejuvenation somewhat akin to the cold bath you love to boast about taking each morning, but which you really seldom or never indulge in. "Pure bluff?" What of it? The psychological effect is good. Abraham Lincoln used to say, "You can fool part of the people all the time, and all of the people part of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." True maybe, but everyone can fool himself about all the time. Another good feature about the present plan is that when it grows late and you do not want to feel that you are robbing yourself of sleep, you can quiet your uneasy conscience by assuring yourself that the true time is really an hour earlier than your timepiece indicates. The long evenings are delightful and the gas man need not care. Only a short time ago in the quietest manner imaginable, he added a little to his rates and few were the wiser for it. Let us keep to the present method of reckoning time if we can.

Reminiscing at School

In the Boston public schools which opened during the present week, a smaller number of pupils is registered than a year ago. This condition is going to prevail while the war lasts and while young folks can earn the large wages now being paid. It seems a pity that a young man or a young woman should be lured from the schoolroom by the prospect of a little extra money. It does not take the wisdom of Solomon to figure that the boy who remains at school today will be tomorrow the man of trained intellect. One can but admire the American spirit which makes the school boy anxious to render immediate service either in actual warfare or in the industrial world, and yet to do either may not be the greatest service he can render to the country. Men who are responsible for the conduct of the war, who see the question in the large, who are thinking of the human resources of the nation as a whole, seem to be generally of the opinion that students will be in the end more profitable if they continue their education while they can, and then use that education for the benefit of the country in pulling itself together when this great struggle is over. I know that it is hard for the boy or girl filled with youthful enthusiasm and anxious to help at this time, to be content with the

WHY HOOVER ASKS YOU TO SAVE SUGAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept.—Why has Herbert C. Hoover taken so much of the sweetness out of the lives of the American people?

Answer: So that he can put more sweetness into the lives of the American troops, the allied armies and the allied peoples.

The world is today crying for sugar. The German sources of supply, which used to be self-sustaining, are now badly crippled.

The East Indies source is cut off because of the lack of shipping.

Sugar can come only from United States, Cuba and Hawaiian Islands. We used to consume all that sugar ourselves. In the old days we used to eat up 8,218,882,000 pounds per year.

Sugar is a necessary part of the human diet. Since the war began we have been eating too much and the allies too little. They got down to 9 pounds per person per year and France to 13.

If our people will save one-third of what they used to consume, it is hoped by the food administration to give England and France 20 pounds and Italy 12 pounds per person per year.

And what is perhaps more important if we save, there will be ample sugar for the American, British, French, Italian and Belgian armies.

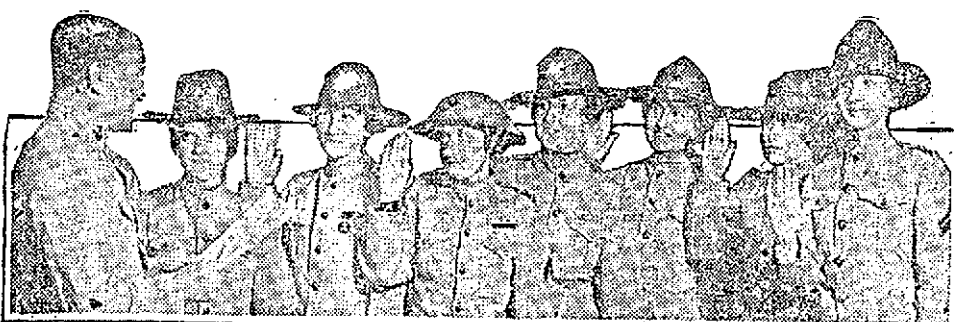
The only way to get this sugar is to save it.

The food administration won't go into every American kitchen to find whether he is only using two pounds of sugar per month. But there is a check in another way. Sugar is allocated each month to each state according to population. For a state with 300,000 inhabitants 1,000,000 pounds is allowed. Every person who dishonestly and unpatriotically uses more than the allotted two pounds of sugar, robs some other person of his sugar allowance just as surely as if he entered the others' pantry and carried away the sugar bowl.

The world's sugar situation is best illustrated by a comparison of the wholesale prices per 100 pounds for sugar in the great cities: New York, \$7.20; Montreal, \$3.97; Paris, \$12.23; London, \$12.59; Rome, \$26.30.

MILTON BRONNER.

A national scheme of training for sea service, to maintain a supply of British seamen, is being prepared by the English education authorities.



TELL IT TO THE MARINETTES!

Here's a picture of the first American marinettes caught in the act of answering "how do they get that way?" These fair maidens are all sisters of former U. S. marines who once did clerical work in the office of the Marine Corps, but who have been called to active service "over there." The sisters, all experienced sten-

ographers, volunteered to take their brothers' places and are being sworn in as privates of the Marine Corps. The government has sent out a call for enlistments in this work. Women marines will take the places of men in recruiting offices. They must enlist for four years, and be expert bookkeepers, typists and

stenographers. Besides, they must pass the same physical tests as men. After all that they will be rewarded with regulation uniforms of blue or khaki with skirts instead of trousers—and no corsets! No commissions will be awarded, but the pay, dear ladies, is \$110 a month to begin, and uniform furnished!

SWEATERS

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ON AND OFF THE STAGE

INTIMATE STORIES OF STARS

CLOSEUPS WITH THE MOVIES



JOSEPH CREHAN AT THE LOWELL OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH" SECOND WEEK'S SELECTION AT OPERA HOUSE

It is needless to remark in passing that the Emerson All-Star Players who opened their season at the Opera House last week, scored heavily. It might be mentioned that their opening was more auspicious and much more encouraging to the management than any other opening of local stock for many years back. Manager Carroll seems to sense the pulse of the theatregoers of Lowell and vicinity quite as well as any one judging from his success of the past and present. His judgment has invariably been right, so that it is at all surprising that his latest endeavors, in the selection of players and plays will be met with the same enthusiasm and satisfaction that has characterized past efforts. "The Brat" was just the thing for just such an opening for just such a company. It was not only most thoroughly tried, but it offered rare opportunity for the entire cast engaged to reflect in some way or other just what it was made of. Particularly was this so in the case of the leading man and woman. Miss J. Salisbury came to us heralded as a charming, talented young miss whose past records showed triumphs in every city where she had appeared, and judging from her work during the opening week, this fact is easily explained. You will certainly like her all the more in her coming attractions. She's very clever, versatile and has personality that rolls right over the footlights into the hearts of her audiences. And her youth, combined with all of her other exceptional qualifications, is to help her make popularity with the patrons. If you haven't been among the fortunate ones who have seen her the last week, ask your neighbor about her and be convinced of everything claimed of her. It's safe to say that Miss Salisbury will have all Lowell with her very, very shortly, and while we are talking about individuals, we mustn't forget Julian Noa, the leading man. He seems to have everything needed in the general makeup of a genuinely versatile actor.

"Nothing But the Truth," Wm. Collier's great play, the same one that ran two solid years in New York, six months in Boston, and only recently was released for stock, is the selection by Manager Carroll. The first performance will be given Monday afternoon and it promises to be the same kind of a smooth presentation that will mark the week-end. Stage Director Glassmire is a stickler for perfect performances, especially the opening ones, and when the curtain goes up Monday afternoon every member of the cast is required to be familiar with his or her lines. No prompt book is permissible on the stage on the wings with the result that every one must know every bit of business in connection with the presentation.

"Nothing But the Truth" is sure to score heavily. It has every place it has been given and should here. There's every reason to believe that it will. The play has just the proper balance to suit the tastes of particular theatregoers. In it, Mr. Noa will find ample opportunity to reflect his unusual qualifications, while Miss Salisbury, Miss Louise Girard Huntington, Miss Glenister and the rest will also find themselves in congenial roles. Regarding the production itself, suffice it to say that it will be well worth the price. All of the necessary detail is making it of the superior brand of entertainment, will contribute to the enjoyment that it promises, while the combined efforts of the company will result in a "sure-fire" success.

Judging from the unusual demand for tickets at all performances it is advisable for regular patrons to make their reservations at an early date. Those who visit the theatre weekly should have their names placed on the subscription list. It costs no more and it does away with all worry and inconvenience of applying at the box office in advance. The patrons are urged to place their names with the management and thus assure themselves of their favorite locations. Box office open daily. Tel. 261.



MAE MARSH in MONEY MAD Goldwyn Pictures

ANOTHER ALL-STAR BILL FOR THE COMING WEEK AT THE STRAND

The management of the Strand continues to provide the unusual in the way of picture program to patrons. A review of the bills for the coming week will once more bear out this statement. For the first three days of the week, beginning with Monday on Monday, the feature films will include "In Judgment Of," a thrilling drama of the present day, in which Anna Nilsson and Franklin Farnum appear. The other contribution of note will be "Other Dear Charmer," with charming Louise Huff as the star, and a most commendable and worthy of consideration by particular patrons. The comedy, a new Pathe Weekly, and those interesting and instructive allied war pictures, Ethel Walcott Ross is to be the week's soloist.

For the week-end the big patriotic spectacle drama, "Inside the Lines," an expose of the world-wide German spy system, will be featured, and Mae Marsh, the Golden Star, will be the star of the week-end.

The sacred concert for Sunday will consist of five of the very best vaudeville acts and ten reels of pictures. Ethel Walcott Ross is to be the feature of the bill, and there will be four other numbers. This program is easily the most interesting and instructive. Don't miss it.

The title of the first World picture, starring Louise Huff in "Other Dear Charmer," which will be one of the features on the bill for the first three days of the week. It gives this charming young actress the best sort of a vehicle for the display of her vivaciousness and superior ability. The picture is a story of the present time with the country laid in and around the beautiful country home of a millionaire. The outdoor scenes are of striking beauty and it is not surprising that they are when it is realized that one of the wealthiest New Yorkers lent his great country estate on Long Island for its filming. Miss Huff appears in the picture as Betty Hallowell, a wealthy young woman who is much interested in Red Cross work. John Howers, who is Miss Huff's leading man in this production, is seen in the role of Tom Wentworth, a young American aviator who is back home recovering from a German machine gun bullet. While Betty is making a French maid, Tom meets her and falls in love with her and then when he meets Betty as her true self and thinks that he has really met a girl who is the complications come thick and fast. Above everything else, "Other Dear Charmer" is a charming play. It is a photoplay that you will be mighty well pleased to see. It is one of the most delightful plays of the season.

"In Judgment Of" is the latest Metro release in which Anna Nilsson and Franklin Farnum appear in the stellar roles, assisted by others of equal note. The picture relates a present-day story of unusual interest in which both the play and the players share equally in the many good things that are invariably said about them. Then there's a new Pathe Weekly, as well as the latest Allied War Pictures, and a good comedy, Ethel Walcott Ross will be the week's soloist.

Too much of a complimentary nature cannot be said of the special World Picture production, "Inside the Lines," which is to feature the week-end program, beginning with matinee on Thursday. Lewis S. Stone, who starred in the piece when it proved the sen-

blamed if you didn't know them all. Mae Marsh uses the full 1900 in "Money Mad." See them. Count them. You have the patience and inclination.

A Mutt and Jeff comedy, a new Pathe Weekly, and the latest musical numbers will round out a real Strand program.

EMMY WEHLEN ON THE SUNDAY PROGRAM AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

Society people of several large American cities appear in the support of Emmy Wehlen in "The Duchess of Doubt," the five-part Metro wonder-story presented by E. A. Holtz and directed by George D. Baker. To be shown at the Royal theatre Sunday only. Many of the scenes for this comedy drama of the screen were made in famous winter resorts of Florida, at Palm Beach, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and guests at the fashionable hotels showed the greatest interest in the production. Many of them acted as extra people! In the great comedy, and in other scenes where ensembles are used, Mr. Baker found them easy to direct, willing and anxious to obey instructions, and they

have added much to the distinction of many of the scenes in "The Duchess of Doubt."

Emmy Wehlen as Clover Ames in this feature screen play is mistaken for a duchess, and decides to enjoy the attention that a real duchess would receive. She has fashionable society at her feet. One of her "shaves" is a young man who boldly proclaims that he is nothing but a ribbon clerk. However, he isn't and that fact forms the foundation for one of the most attractive screen stories yet produced by Metro.

There will be shown in connection, "Jesse of the Storm Country," another five-act drama, a Stockville comedy, and a George Ade fable. This show is easily a winner for Sunday. Prices, 10c and 15c, no higher.

Monday and Tuesday's special attractions are Hall Caine's "The Manxman" in seven, smashing acts, and "Love Watches," a pictureization of the famous stage play with Corinne Griffith in the leading role. G. M. Anderson in "Broncho Billy" western drama, a Big-V. comedy, and others will complete the first change for the week. Prices are slightly higher but the management has looked a series of pictures which will warrant the few extra pennies. Just keep your eye on

the advertisements, and watch for "big" things.

"THE MONEY GOD" BIG FEATURE AT THE JEWEL THEATRE

The Jewel theatre will present to its many patrons tomorrow as a special Sunday feature "The Money God," one of the latest productions of the Metropolitan Film Co., a play that will prove both interesting and instructive, for it solves the ever popular question, "Do riches bring happiness?" This film creation, which is in five parts must be seen to be appreciated. Buy or of Cactus," one of the famous stories from the pen of O. Henry, is another attraction for Sunday, while "The Fable of What the Best People Are Not Doing" is a comedy-drama on the program. For Monday and Tuesday the Jewel will present a pictureization of "Western Blood," a thrilling western play will be the headliner, with Tom Mix in the leading role. The play is full of western humor and has a love theme that pleases Tom Mix does some of his best horse stunts in this play and gives a hair-raising demonstration of how a real cowboy handles

Continued to Page 5, Second Section

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

Order Your Seats in Advance
Box Office Phone 261

SUCCESS

The Verdict of Thousands—For

THE EMERSON ALL STAR PLAYERS

Second Offering NEXT WEEK Sept. 9 COMMENCING MONDAY, MATINEE

WILLIAM COLLIER'S GREAT PLAY



"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

—WITH—

JANE SALISBURY—JULIAN NOA

THE RETURN OF THE FAVORITE,

JOSEPH CREHAN

COMPLETE NEW SCENIC PRODUCTION

Prices-- MATINEE DAILY 10c 25c -- Evg. 20c 30c 50c
Excepting Friday

B.F. KEITH'S THE AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF LOWELL

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9—Twice Daily

The Popular Favorites Just Returned From a European Tour

J. FRANCIS CORINNE

DOOLEY & SALES

In "WILL YER JIM"

THE BOYARR CO.

Russian Singers and Dancers in a Scene at Kremlin of Moscow

MORAN & WISER

In "THE HAT SHOP"

MYSTIC HANSON TRIO

"The Magic Man and His Magical Maids"

MACK & VINCENT

Song Sketches at the Piano

NITA JOHNSON

The Scintillating Comedienne

REYNOLDS & WHITE

In a Refined Musical Novelty

B. F. KEITH'S NEWS PICTORIAL—A SCREAMING COMEDY

BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS

Matinee at 2; Evening at 7.30

SIX ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE—MANY OTHER PHOTOPLAYS

The Biggest and Best Concerts in Town

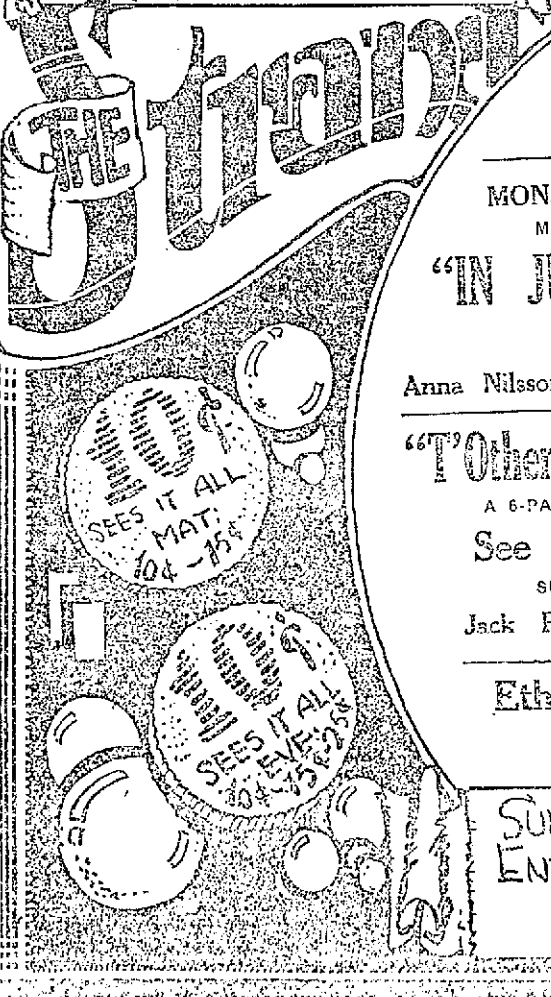
THE NEW OWL THEATRE

10 AT THE MAT 10-20 AT NITE

BEST IN PHOTOPLAYS

THE NEW OWL THEATRE

CONTINUOUS 7:30-10:15 PM.



NEXT WEEK

—Sunday Concert—

KINCAID'S SCOTCH KILTIES—
11 People Other Acts

MON.—TUE.—WED.

THU.—FRI.—SAT.

"IN JUDGMENT OF"

(6 Reels)

FEATURING

Anna Nilsson and Franklin Farnum

"T'Other Dear Charmer"

A 6-PART FOX PRODUCTION

See LOUISE HUFF

SUCH A PRETTY MAID

Jack Pickford's Leading Lady

Ethel Walcott Ross

(SOLOIST)

LEWIS S. STONE

"Inside the Lines"

(8 PARTS)

See how the German spy system was foiled! Better than the play.

"MONEY MAD"

It's a Goldwyn, Starring

MAE MARSH

SUNDAY CONTINUOUS 2:30-10:15 PM.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM

of PHOTOPLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE.

A PLAYHOUSE for HOME PEOPLE



NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



THE BOYARR TROUPE
Russian Artists to be at Keith's Theatre in Folk Dancing and Staging Next Week.

Amusement Notes

Continued

a horse. The scenic effects are beautiful. "A Slacker's Heart," a five-reel film from the Emerald Motion Picture Co., with Edward Arnold and Byrdine Zuber in the stellar roles will also be shown Monday and Tuesday. This is a wonderful production with over 3000 people taking part. It is a strong, powerful story telling an undeniable truth and a photo-drama which appeals to the honor of every true American citizen, regardless of birthplace, creed or station. "Hey Doctor," by Alice Howell. Current Events and others wind up the bill for Monday and Tuesday.

SWEET MURIEL OSTRICHE ON SUNDAY'S PROGRAM AT THE CROWN

Muriel Ostriche, she who came personally to greet Lowell fans in one of the local theatres last winter, will be

seen in "Sally in Our Alley," the World-Brady production of a poor girl's rise from the depths of a sordid life into a sweet and a better social condition. Carlyle Blackwell, matinee idol and always popular, will play opposite Miss Ostriche. This picture is to be shown Sunday only. Other fine attractions will also be shown in connection. Prices at our week-day matinees, one dime, always, remember it when you make up your mind to see a show. Ten and fifteen, evenings and holiday matinees, which include the Saturday matinees. Any other time, ten cents—is that understood?

A new William Fox play with Gladys Brockwell as the star will be presented at the Royal theatre on Monday and Tuesday. It is called "The Moral Law," and is one of the most recent dramas that has been put upon the screen. It is only necessary to announce the appearance of the brilliant star, Gladys Brockwell, to excite interest.

In the new drama, Miss Brockwell plays a dual role of two sisters who

look almost exactly alike. They are, however, unlike in character as it is possible to imagine. Miss Brockwell's ability to display feeling and express mental condition by her face and manner places her in a class by herself.

The scenes of the play are laid in this country and in South America. It gives opportunity for the sponsor for which William Fox is noted.

The plot deals with a man who leaves all of his wealth to a high-minded and charitable daughter who is about to be married. The father has, however, a wife whom he had divorced because of her vicious temperance, and she and her daughter live in a South American capital in the midst of evil and degraded surroundings. The father cut both in his will with one dollar each. The high-minded daughter, fearing that an injustice may have been done, goes to her sister to divide the money. What this fine and high-minded girl goes through before she is again reunited to the man she loves, forms the basis for the absorbing story that follows.

"YOU Come and See Us"

CROWN

WE'RE A GREAT FAVORITE ON OUR SUNDAY PROGRAM

Muriel Ostriche

With CARLYLE BLACKWELL and other well-known stars in

"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"

A great 5-act play of love and adventure.

O. HENRY STORY—COMEDY and OTHER PICTURES

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

DOROTHY DALTON in

"THE FLAME OF THE YUKON"

In Seven Great Parts

GLADYS BROCKWELL in

"THE MORAL LAW"

A 5-Act William Fox Play

OTHERS

TONIGHT ONLY
HAZEL DAWN and
BERT LYTELL in
"THE LONE WOLF"

Douglas Fairbanks in
"MR. FIX-IT"
AND OTHERS



MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 10, 11

SUNDAY
Marguerite Clark in
"PRUNELLA"
TAYLOR HOLMES in
"UNEASY MONEY"
AND MANY OTHERS

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW

WILLIAM
S.
HART

— IN —

"Shark Monroe"

This true artist with native talent departs from his western life and adopts that of a skipper on an Alaskan sailing schooner. It is a wonderful picture, and this is its first showing in Lowell.

AND YOU JUST CAN'T MISS SEEING

BESSIE BARRISCALE in "PATRIOTISM"

'Tis a God-given passion for right, the embodiment of glorious feminism and patriotic inspiration

ALLIED NATIONS' OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW—THE LATEST AND BEST
COMEDY AND OTHERS

The counter attraction on the double program for Monday and Tuesday is no less an attraction than Dorothy Dalton in "The Flame of the Yukon," a seven-act Triangle-ince production, in which the noted star is seen in one of her greatest of all screen parts. The play takes place in the "boom" days of the old Alaska, and has been vividly transplanted to the screen. Wonderful acting and a marvellous human story. Remember Monday and Tuesday matinees, ten cents only.

WELL-BALANCED BILL GIVES PROMISE OF EXCEPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT AT KEITH'S

In these days of war stress, it is well to relax occasionally, and in the process vaudeville entertainment is unsurpassed, especially when B. F. Keith's theatre is the purveyor. Next week, for example, there's a bill well balanced, with quality running through every moment of the journey. J. Francis Doolley and Corinne Sales are

among the most prominent artists secured. They have been in Europe, where, as in America, the need of diversion is felt. In Europe, they scored heavily. In America, they were always popular. They appear in a medley of fun and songs, in which dull moments are as scarce as Germans in a civilized land.

A group known as a Czech-Slovak troupe, entirely anti-Boisheviki, with folk songs and native dances, under the name of the Boyarr company. They depict Russian customs, and their portrayal carries one into the great unknown land now so full of tragedy as a thousand people strive for the light of liberty and well ordered government.

Their work is impressive. A Russian is first of all an individual, and this individuality is paramount in his music. The troupe numbers eight, five men and three women, all of whom are specialists in what they do.

In the good old days when we were all young and loved experimentation, remember how we whirled or tried to

whirl sticks of wood that we called boomerangs, which didn't boomerang a little bit? Remember? Well, there are two men in next week's bill that may have experienced a little trouble occasionally in their defiance of gravity's laws and atmospheric pressure, but if they did, they never let any one know the fact. Their skill has been the source of wonderment throughout Europe and America. Their names—Moran and Wiser.

We have with us Russell Mack and Blanche Vincent in a number entitled "Song Sketches at the Piano," otherwise known as "Little Word Pictures in Various Moods Set to Music and Sung to Piano Accompaniment." Replete with a pair strong on stage presence and with cleverness to match, Mr. Mack and Miss Vincent may be depended upon to do their full share in the week's entertainment.

As a rule, a vaudeville bill isn't complete without a mystery, something that opens the eyes in wonderment, with a thousand guesses ensuing. Just

naturally one thinks of a proper title and competent performers, then, well, here we have The Mystic Hanson Trio in a novel departure from the beaten path. They are superior illusionists, and they manage to introduce music and singing in their acts in a manner that swings it along zestfully to the curtain—and several encores, as a rule.

Neal Nina Johnson, singing comedienne, whose resemblance to Mary Pickford is striking, contributes a happy feature, and is said to be one of the most successful artists of the new variety. She possesses the happy faculty of getting 50-50 terms with her audiences, and everybody feels perfectly at home while she's in the limelight. Then there are Reynolds and pearls in a musical novelty, also comedy movies to open and Gaumont's weekly to close. The bill looks the goods throughout.

Meanwhile, Sunday performances will be given at noon and evening by substantially the same talent that appeared with much success the past week.

Smart, who was decorated by the king in 1914, attacked and accounted for the second Zeppelin shed.

AMERICAN NAVY ERECTS BASE HOSPITAL ALONG THE IRISH COAST

AN IRISH PORT (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The American navy is constructing a base hospital here on the grounds of an old estate at one of the most picturesque spots on the Irish coast. The ward and other buildings which are almost completed are on a slope that gently rises from the sea to be topped at its crest by a fringe of giant beech trees in front of which is the old mansion house. The old home is being attractively fitted as a nurses home to accommodate 18 of the 30 nurses to be sent here.

While there has been very little sickness among the personnel at the American destroyer base, a hospital has been needed. The buildings were constructed on the "knocked down" plan, shipped here and are now being placed together. By Sept. 1 it will be ready for 250 patients.

The hospital will have its own garden, raise its own poultry and maintain its own small dairy. Already the sailors have turned farmers. Pastures on the estate afforded a good hay crop. The barn has been fitted with it and there is a fair sized stock in a field ready for the stock that is to come.

\$14,400 AMERICAN WHITE PEARL "THREATENED" AND SOLD FOR \$52,000

PARIS, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—How an American white pearl worth \$14,400 was treated with a chemical, given temporarily the rosy hue of an oriental pearl and then sold for \$52,000 has been disclosed here. For doing this, Barboza, a pearl broker, and Varma, a Hindoo, were fined and sentenced to imprisonment for faking. By use of chemicals they endeavored to increase the value of the pearl fourfold.

This case clears up the mystery which has existed in the Paris market for five years since a dealer in precious stones first learned that "manipulated pearls" were being sold here.

Varma, who is a laypriest, claimed in court that he possessed a method of improving American pearls and that he had been promised a share in all the profits derived in treating the one which led to his detection. It is reported for more than \$21,000. He was at work at it when it was seized by the police. The evidence showed that Varma had used on the pearl acetate of tannin and colloid.

A pearl expert, Rolsbach, told the judge that Varma had given the pearl the rosy tint of the oriental pearl by glazing it with chemicals but that the glazing disappeared when the pearl

was placed in alcohol. Varma was sentenced to six months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1000, while Barboza was sentenced for three months in prison and to pay a fine of \$100. In its judgment the court stated that sea pearls from the orient are very luminous and attain high prices while fresh water pearls, called American, are less fine, generally white and of lower value. The pearl treated by Varma, the court added, has been offered to leading Paris and American jewel houses which had failed to detect the deception he had practiced. The court declared that Varma's treatment added no value to the pearl and that it had only a temporary effect which disappeared if the pearl were rubbed or placed in alcohol.

Private Michael McBride of New York Mills, N. Y., was lying gassed and wounded in an American base hospital in France. While his wounds were being dressed, he heard a familiar voice. Turning, he found himself looking into the face of his sister, Miss Mary McBride. She was a nurse in the hospital.

Save the Nation's Coal

You will find PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

to be compact little furnaces of heating energy. They are light in weight and easy to carry from room to room.

No. 525, \$5.55 No. 560, \$8.15
No. 530, \$6.70 No. 630, \$8.50
No. 660, \$10.00

Anyone can now revivify a Perfection Oil Heater. The New No. 500 Perfection Heater WICK comes to you in a carton with the top edge of the wick burned off and trimmed ready for lighting.

Perfection Works, 35c Each \$3.85 Dozen

Free City Motor Delivery

C. B. COBURN CO.

63 Market St.

JEWEL THEATRE

"The Home of Sparkling Photo Plays"

STAR DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAM—SUNDAY ONLY

"THE MONEY GOD"

A 5-reel drama which answers the question:—"DO RICHES BRING HAPPINESS?"

"BUYER OF CACTUS CITY"

One of the famous O. Henry stories that is sure to please

ANIMATED WEEKLY — COMEDY — OTHERS

SPECIAL PROGRAM MONDAY AND TUESDAY

TOM MIX, the Greatest Cowboy in the World, in
"WESTERN BLOOD"

(Five Reels)

EDWARD ARNOLD and BYRDINE ZUBER in
"A SLACKER'S HEART"

(Five Reels)

L-KO COMEDY — CURRENT EVENTS

LIBERTY FOOD

Fall Planting of Liberty
Food From Boston to
Texas Plains

And From North Carolina to
the Pacific Coast—Surplus
Crops for Winter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Plant, Plant, for the boy's a marching is the campaign song of the soldiers of the soil who are united in the fall drive in the Liberty food campaign. The summer crop is being canned and dried. All through the country volunteer motor corps are getting the vegetables and fruit from farm to canner. Put a movie camera in front of any war gardener anywhere and he registers the look of contentment that spells victory. He planted 5,250,000 home food producing plants in the season.

The south is in the midst of the planting campaign having just concluded a canning campaign that reached in to every place with a post-office. The north is taking another shot at fall planting and here too canning is underway on a mammoth scale. Dry, dry, dry is the new cry.

Vacations Are Over

Now, mothers, it is up to you to see that your boy and girl have perfect eyesight, so as to be able to make their studies as easy as possible. Their eyes should be attended to so that headaches may be avoided. You can do this by calling at the Caswell Optical Store where expert opticians can guarantee perfect satisfaction. Remember the place,

CASWELL OPTICAL CO.

39 MERRIMACK ST.

Opposite Chaffoux's Store

Call today and we will help you. We have had 20 years' practical experience in this line of business.

According to requests to the national war garden commission, at Washington, drying is coming to the front with a rush similar to the sweep the "Yanks" run the Buche off their feet with the sugar situation has caused thousands to turn to drying.

More than three hundred applications have come to the commission for its national capital prize certificates and thrift stamp awards it is making for the best canned vegetables put up by a war gardener. The applications are being made by county fairs and community center canning exhibitions which have been giving first hand demonstrations with the aid of the thousands of canning and drying books given away by the commission. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has a big winter campaign of education under way through the conservation department of which Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, a member of the national commission, is chairman.

The country is dotted with community canneries and individual war gardeners by the hundreds of thousands are busy piling up the "food reserves" from their vegetable plots. Manufacturing and industrial concerns, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, Red Cross chapters, home demonstration agents, libraries, state, city and county officials—these and many other are adding in the great patriotic work of saving the garden product.

On historic Boston common they are distributing fairly large numbers of canning, drying and storage manuals from the national war garden commission to the 30,000 home food producers of the Hub city and suburbs. At Orange, Texas, where they are building ships they are also hard at work putting up food. At Hickory, North Carolina, employees in the machine shop of the Carolina and Northwestern railway turned the cylinder of an old engine into a canning plant, hooking it up to the ship steam boiler.

School houses have been kept open as canning centers. Gas companies in many places are giving demonstrations. As an illustration, the Southern

Counties Gas company at Los Angeles has given out several thousand canning and drying books and placed canning posters in conspicuous places. The New Haven, Conn. Gas company has given a series of canning demonstrations at its offices.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 42 women formed themselves into a club, each one agreeing to interest at least ten other women in canning work; and at the request of Miss Glendolyn Warren, home demonstration agent there, the national war garden commission sent canning manuals to be used. Similar co-operation has been given in hundreds of other places. Mrs. L. G. Kent, chairman of the Geneva Red Cross branch, Van Buren county, Michigan, has taken up the work there. In Louisiana John M. Parker, state food administrator and one time candidate for vice-president of the United States, was sent a large supply of the commission canning manuals at his request for use in the campaign for food conservation throughout the state.

In Dallas, Texas, a community canner is in operation where 17,500 cans of vegetables were put up in a few weeks after the plant was started. There are 15,000 war gardens in that city. The Dallas county council of defense, in line with what similar organizations are doing elsewhere, is vigorously backing the campaign. The council was considering the publication of a garden manual for the home food producers of that section, but W. F. Fehner, garden director for the county, decided instead to use the commission's garden booklet, which he reported was "the best thing in its line they had ever seen." Beaumont, with 5000 war gardens, has canneries with 500 cans daily capacity. Corsicana established one at the Odd Fellows home which is operated by the children. At Temple they canned one ton of black-eyed peas the first week the canneries were working. At Marshall the canneries are at the high school "and doing excellent work."

"The community canneries and the home gardens have come to stay," is the word from Mrs. Beulah A. Marshall, home demonstration agent at Dallas, Texas. This is the opinion from many other parts of the country where the work is being carried on so extensively this year.

They are canning everywhere. Everywhere is helping. At Brooklyn, N. Y., Richardson Webster, registrar of Kings County, has distributed hundreds of canning manuals which the commission furnished him. Daniel F. Farrell, assistant mayor of the seventh district, has done likewise. At Lawrence, Mass., the Lawrence Trust company, Peter Carr, director of public safety, and John P. Plimpton, director of engineering of the city, have performed similar patriotic service. At Ypsilanti, Mich., Mayor C. W. Brown has headed the canning campaign. In this way, thousands of other officials have done likewise.

In Oakland, Cal., Mrs. James Hamilton, city director of food production

and also supervisor of the free war market, has done a marvelous piece of work in helping the food conservation movement. Mrs. Hamilton, who has sons in the service while she is working to beat the Kaiser at home, has made a great success of the war market which she started where the surplus from the gardens could be saved; and free stalls were given to the small growers. She secured the use of a building for the purpose, had it cleaned and painted and thousands of people patronize it.

SOLDIER TELLS OF DODGING SHELLS

Private William Bishop, Jr., 76th company, Sixth Regiment, United States Marine Corps, in France, in a letter to Miss Jean B. Wright of St. Louis, written with a gas mask for a desk, gives a humorous description of the first blue trenches.

His chief occupations, he says, are "reading his shirt" as he terms looking for "coolest" fighting "trench rabbits" terms for rats, which he says are as "big as five-year-old tom cats," and dodging German shells.

"We all sit outside of our dugouts within a radius of 50 yards, and when we hear a shell coming you ought to see us scramble for the doorway," Bishop says. "You know what a good runner I am, and believe me, I am living up to my reputation."

"You usually can hear a shell about three seconds before it lands, and three seconds is plenty of time for me. We have a picnic every time they start shelling us, for usually the first man to get through the doorway falls over something, and the rest of us pile on top of him."

"As for pleasure around here there isn't much except reading your shirt, which means to look it over for 'coolest.' And as for rats, they are the size of a five-year-old tom cat. You can't scare them. They crawl all over your bunk and if you knock them down they just come right back again. If the boche had as much nerve as the rats, or trench rabbits as we call them, we certainly would have a time of it."

AMERICAN ARMY MOST MORAL ARMY IN WORLD

PARIS. — (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The more than a million men of the American Expeditionary Forces constitute the most moral army in the world, according to official statements of the United States Medical corps.

Attributing the extremely low percentage of affected men in the army to the medical programs of the United States forces, medical officers say that the two important factors in the production of the most moral army were vigorous work programs coupled with

BRITISH ARMEN WRECK TWO ZEPPELIN SHEDS

WITH THE GRAND FLEET. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Visiting the fleet this week King George inspected a "mystery" ship which is a puzzle to the enemy. Referring to her peculiarities is officially restricted to the statement that "she is an airplane carrier."

This carrier was concerned in the recent attack on the airships at Tondern. She reached a suitable point off the German coast in the small hours of the morning and a number of airplanes were sent up with the object of destroying Zeppelin hangars at Tondern.

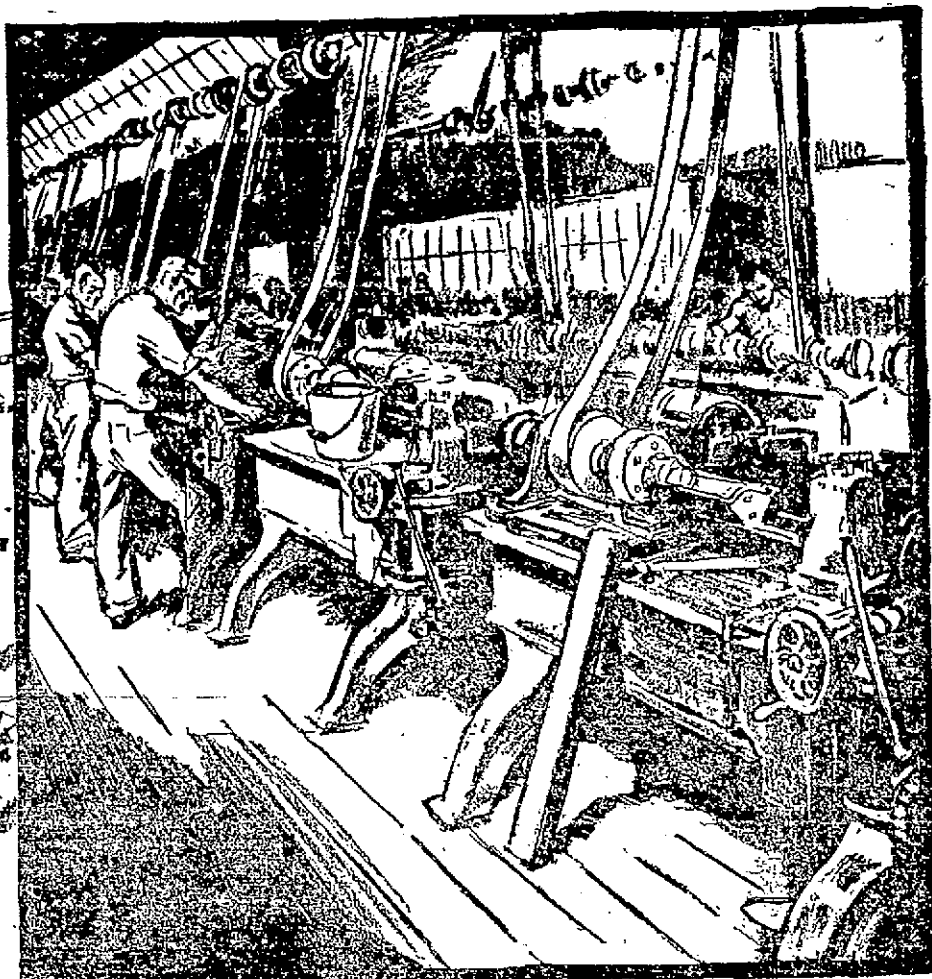
Captain Dixon arrived at Tondern in the early hours of the morning and came so low in searching for hangars that at one time he was within 50 feet of the ground.

He found Tondern very much asleep and flew over the main street unopposed, seeing only one human being on a farm cart who waved a cordial greeting.

Observing what he believed to be a hangar, Captain Dixon released one bomb from a height of 300 feet and received a shock when a munition dump exploded. He immediately made out the Zeppelin sheds and unloaded his remaining bombs which caused a fierce fire.

A heavy barrage was then put up by the enemy but Captain Dixon flew off and reached home after three hours in the air.

The barrage indicated to other attacking planes where to operate and another machine piloted by Captain



An Empty Machine Gun — An Idle Lathe.

THE machine gun has stopped for a time in its task of spitting bullets at the Hun. The workman has stopped for a time spitting "working minutes" at the Hun. And it's the "working minutes" that make possible the soldiers' bullets.

Think of that side of it—men and manufacturers both!

A man may want a new job. A manufacturer may need more men. But every time a man changes his job, he stops producing for a time until he gets settled in his new job. And time is required to find another man for the old job. It costs time—it costs \$20 to \$200 in cash. But worse, it makes a gap in the steady flow of supplies that the Army needs to thrash the Kaiser.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

"Industry plays an essential and honorable role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the Nation, must receive the support and assistance of the Nation."

"Therefore, I solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1st, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency (the U. S. Employment Service). I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

WOODROW WILSON.

Changes, of course, must be made, for the war industries need more and more men. But don't let's make changes from one essential war work to another unless there's a mighty good reason. And let's make necessary changes in such a way that they will not injure important war work.

For this purpose, the Government has established the United States Employment Service with 500 branch offices and its 20,000 U. S. Public Service Revenue Agents to help men to find war work and to help manufacturers find more men—without interfering with other

war work. Use this Service—it is free—it covers the country. It is one sure way of knowing that you are **HELPING** to win the war.

United States
Employment Service
U.S. Dept of Labor W.B. Wilson Secy.



This advertisement prepared for the use of the Department of Labor by

the Division of Advertising of the Committee on Public Information

This space contributed to the Winning of the War by
GEO. C. MOORE WOOL SCOURING MILLS North Chelmsford, Mass.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
119 Merrimack Street

Bedford; s via Salem Jet, & via Wil-
ston Jet, n not holidays. d Sat. only.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor
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THE WAR SITUATION

The Allies continue to drive the Germans before them wherever the latter show any determined resistance; and there is as yet no indication that the enemy intends to make a final stand.

Not since the beginning of the war have the Germans been pursued so relentlessly for such a long period without a breathing spell, as they have been since July 18th. The Central Powers are now experiencing the effects of General Foch's strategy. It was thought that the Germans were masters of strategy and field tactics; but they have been out-generaled at every point in the recent operations. The reason why this was not done before was, that the Allies were not under a unified command and that none of the separate powers had men enough to meet the Germans in full force and drive them back.

When the methods by which Germany won her victory are analyzed they do not indicate any scientific generalship. The chief feature of German warfare consisted of well prepared drives by immense bodies of soldiers in solid formation. By this means they exposed their army to great slaughter and thus in every drive, in spite of their advance and acquisition of new territory, their losses were enormous. Thus their main power was wasted while that of the Allies was conserved and husbanded with great care. Whenever it appeared that ground could not be held except at too great a cost in human life, the Allied commanders gave way, but not in any case without inflicting severe losses upon the advancing hosts.

Germany has now lost nearly all that she gained in the spring drive, and it is quite certain that before the winter she will be driven back far beyond any of the lines of defense which she is now endeavoring to hold. Cambrai, St. Quentin, Ham, La Fere, Laon and the Chemins des Dames will all be taken before the snow flies, and it is quite probable, that in addition to this, a big wedge will be driven into German territory through Alsace and Lorraine.

During the coming winter the Allied armies will probably be unable to carry on operations on an extensive scale; and it is expected that Germany, after her usual custom, will project a great peace offensive. She will offer to abandon Belgium, to give up Alsace and Lorraine, and grant further concessions in loosening her grip on Russia; but no offer she can make except conditional surrender will be considered.

Germany has reduced a large portion of France to a barren desert; she has ruined Belgium and caused the loss of over 6,000,000 lives; she has destroyed an incalculable amount of shipping and valuable cargoes at sea; she has plunged nearly all the countries of the civilized world into the horrors of war and unless her power be broken so that it can never recover, she will again prepare for future wars to carry out, if possible, the territorial ambitions that she has been unable to accomplish in the present war. There can be no peace in the world and no security for civilization until the military power of Germany be irreparably destroyed.

It would appear that Germany cannot long maintain the conflict against the superior numbers and resources of the Allied powers; but it will be useless for her to make any appeal for a compromise peace. The only way in which the war can be properly ended and permanent peace restored is by the unconditional surrender of the Central Powers and the overthrow of German militarism.

DRAFT UPON WEALTH

After a long and strenuous period of labor the new revenue bill has been completed so that in the opinion of the ways and means committee it will raise the desired \$8,000,000,000, or over in taxes. The amount expected from this bill is estimated to be approximately one third of the entire cost of conducting the war for the coming year. The committee thinks at least this amount should be raised by taxation. On this point the republicans are in accord with the democrats. The other two thirds will be raised by Liberty loans.

Early in the strife the pacifists, and other opponents of our entrance to the war, raised the cry that this was a wealthy man's war, meaning that it was to be fought by the poor and that the men of wealth would be made vastly richer by taking advantage of the nation's necessities. A glance at the scale of imposts levied upon large incomes will quickly show how utterly groundless was this charge. The fact is, that the taxes provided for in this bill, fall but lightly on the man of moderate means and with a weight never equalled in this nation, upon the incomes of the rich. The per cent of tax ranges from 1.20 per cent on an income of \$2,500 to 6.27 per cent on \$7,500; 5.45 per cent on \$10,000 and 50 to 55 per cent on \$200,000 and 70.44 per cent on \$5,000,000. The rate for the rich rises to about six times the percentage for the man of moderate means. It is a tax levied on those who can pay and according to their individual powers to pay. The fortunes of the wealthy would be of little use to them if Germany had achieved her ambition for world domination. Hence no man, whether rich or poor, need think that his tax is too much for helping to lay for all time, this menace to civilization and humanity.

What is the greatest monetary contribution any man can make compared to that of the men who go to the front ready to lay down their lives in the great struggle for victory over the greatest military power the world ever saw? The committee has endeavored to levy the tax so that it will not put any industry out of existence nor even injuriously affect any essential industry. The incomes of corporations under this bill will be taxed \$334,600,000; whiskey and other intoxicating beverages suffer perhaps more than any other commodity in the sweeping taxes imposed, the idea being that they are largely in the nature of luxuries as they undoubtedly are. The total on these beverages is about \$1,830,640,000. Heavy taxes are also aimed at the speculator and the profiteer in every line. The tax on amusements is doubled which, however, will not disturb many people as those who have

any desire to attend shows will not be deterred by any trifle of that kind. Still the theatre we have always with us and we predict that the increase will not make any perceptible difference in the attendance.

THE CHICAGO OUTRAGE

Chicago, the home of many noted anarchists, is now the scene of a bomb outrage such as should have no place in a free country like this. But perhaps we must expect such outrages occasionally so long as we allow the anarchists, whether under the title of the I.W.W. or something else, to remain in our midst. Although the proof is thus far lacking, there is no doubt whatever that the outrage is the work of the disciples of big Bill Haywood, and that it is intended to intimidate the government with a view to a reduction of the sentences passed upon the I.W.W. leaders in that city last week. So far from having any such effect it will arouse the people to demand that the whole aggregation as far as they can be identified be either deported or interned for the duration of the war. The courts as the guarantee of justice must be upheld and defended against all attacks.

It is to be hoped, however, that the guilty party will be found in order that just punishment may be meted out rather than leave the whole society under suspicion. But the bomb is the favorite weapon when sabotage fails.

The nation is just now suffering a plague from a too numerous assortment of men talking here and there about how soon they believe the war will end. New York city itself says that more of this ilk are to be found in Wall street than any place else. Wall street may well be interested in this subject and in spreading such talk, possibly thinking that the ending of the war will bring back a procession of lunatics to be sheltered by Wall street adepts. But the pressing need of the hour is not to talk of this kind. On the contrary there is need that each hour shall have produced something having a bearing on the immediate and present needs of our army in France.

Many people will refuse to believe Boston doesn't really mean to desert their post of duty until the thing actually happens. It would seem as if Mayor Peters in saying he was willing to scratch around and get money to raise the pay of the lowest paid men among the firemen, had at least showed a disposition to meet the firemen half way. In the midst of all the wrangling connected with the trouble with the firemen, there is something to admire in the sturdy stand taken by Fire Commissioner John Grady, who comments on the situation tersely by saying that if any fireman under him strikes for

more money, he will be summarily "fired."

The New York Sun describes a German officer, who, when taken captive by the allies, used a good deal of time protesting bitterly that he had marched up to an advancing British tank and announced loudly and in English that he was ready to surrender himself. His complaint was that the men in the tank had "ungentlemanly" ignored him and moved the tank forward. He ought to recognize that a tank once started and working good, must stick closer to its running schedule than a German usually does to his treaties.

Young Archie Roosevelt has been invaded home with some hundreds of others wounded in France. Young Roosevelt has been in the war for a considerable time and has doubtless always proved a brave soldier. It is hoped that he will have a speedy recovery. The sympathy of the nation goes out to him and to all men who have suffered similarly in fighting the nation's battles for world freedom and democracy. It goes out also in fullest measure to the parents whose sons have made the supreme sacrifice and whose their memory will be enshrined in the heart of the nation.

The only organization which has so far risen up to protest against the threatened drought in liquor to take place in about nine months, seems to have been the Musicians' union of Washington, a union having a membership of 500. The union has started a fight to try to have the sale of beer and light wines restored in the capital. Perhaps the union goes on the assumption that where there is no booze, there can be music. Often times in places where booze and music start off together, music spends the night sleeping in a doorway while booze meanders home to his snug bed.

Always when a story crops up that the food question is acute in Germany, from some source or other there will be another story go the rounds that the Germans are no worse off than they have been any time since the war was a year old. That is no doubt all right as far as it goes but a Swedish food expert now in Germany has sent word to his government that at the present time butter in Berlin sells for \$4.25 a pound with the supply available somewhat small.

Anna Held's will has been filed in New York city and examination of it shows she left an estate of \$300,000, all of which is bequeathed to her daughter, Liane Currier. Even people who profess to follow the doings of the stage folk were surprised the actress had been able to save so much of her money. Her will shows that Miss Held was not only talented, but thrifty as well, having perhaps, the thrift of her beloved France.

The patriotism of Haverhill's school board may well be commended in voting to burn all the German books which have heretofore been used in the public schools but here is undoubtedly a situation where good judgment and thrift might well have been allied with patriotism, meaning that in the absence of coal next winter, a bin full of German printed books to be used as furnace fodder might be considered a good thing.

SEEN AND HEARD

Looks as if the "dry zones" would do the trick before national prohibition gets underway.

Wild ducks can't be shot before daylight. Of course this offers a great deal of protection to the ducks. The average duck hunter is inordinately fond of getting up at midnight for the purpose of shooting ducks in the dark.

Sign of the Times

A sign of the times from the Lewiston Journal: "Caddy girls at the York Country club links have made their appearance for the first time, and the boys are no longer threatening to strike or failing to arrive on the job at the time designated for them to be in work. The employment of the girls as caddies is something new for the local club, but according to the patrons of the links the experiment is working equally as well here as it is elsewhere, and the girl caddy has come to stay."

Some Fast Going

"Horses!" said the Yankee. "Guess you can't talk to me about horses. I had an old mare, Mazyppoo, who once licked our best express by a couple of miles on a 30-mile run to Chicago." "That's nothing," said the Canadian. "I was out on my farm one day, about 50 miles from the house, when a frightful storm came up. I turned the pony's head for home, and, do you know, he raced the storm so close for the last 10 miles that I didn't feel a drop while my old dog ten yards behind, had to swim the whole distance."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Drew the Line

Little Tommy had been naughty. His mother did not know what to do with him. She wanted to confine him somewhere, but he showed signs of breaking everything in any room she put him into, and he threatened revenge at every suggestion. She behooved herself of a place where there was nothing to break, and where he could not work any serious revenge—the chicken house. He was borne into the garden and locked up in the house. He was silent—this was something beyond his capacity to talk about; but as his mother was going away his head appeared at one of the little openings. "Mamma!" His mother stopped. "Mamma, you can lock me in here if you like, but I won't lay any eggs!"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

The Expression "Doughboy"

It is generally understood that the expression "doughboy," as applied to an American soldier, refers to a foot-soldier. No two authorities appear to agree, however, upon the question of how the word originated. Some have

claimed, in fact, that it meant primarily a dough cake baked for sailors, then a brass button of similar shape worn by the infantry. That it came to be regarded exclusively as denoting an infantryman, is settled once and for all by the letter of Gen. Custer, the famous cavalryman, who wrote: "Wasn't I glad I wasn't a doughboy?" An interesting version, however, has just been supplied by one of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force to a correspondent in Paris. According to the soldier, some of the troops in the American Civil war received their uniforms without buttons, and consequently were compelled to go through the nearest town collecting them from the women. These buttons were mostly large ones cut from overcoats, and resembled the soldiers' hard-tack, or large, round, dry biscuits made of wheat dough. The buttons gave the men such an odd appearance that they were dubbed "doughboys," and the name stuck.

Did You?
We've seen pictures
Of it hundreds of
Times in magazines, and
On covers, ever since
We were little boys.
Make out this thing.
And we lived where
There were thousands
Of them all summer
Long, and we never saw
Or did it, and we've
Asked all our friends,
And they've noticed
It too, and they
Never saw or did it
Either, and we even
Asked some real old
Folks, thinking maybe
They did, and it was
The same with them, too.
They never had.
And uh—uh.
Well, yes, yes, go on!
Did or saw what?
Kide chasing butterflies
With a cone-shaped net
On the end of a stick.

Honor's Roll Call

Some day when you're inclined to kick because you cannot have all the sugar your sweet tooth craves, and the meat lid is clamped on tighter and the bread is darker, please stop and remember Harold Harman, who sailed from Mount Carmel, Ill., to do his bit toward trimming the Hunns "over there."

When the fighting got pretty hot there in No Man's Land Harman was so busy looking after his Hun snipers that he forgot his company going back.

He took refuge in a shell hole when the Hunns got to peppering him with bullets.

Every time he stuck his old tin helmet over the top of the hole half a dozen Hun bullets whistled through it. He didn't dare take a peak over, and there was no way in which to get word back to his comrades. His name was listed among the "missings."

That day ended and night came, but still the Hun snipers kept watch on the shell hole. Harman couldn't get away. Another day came and went. So with another night. On the second day Harman ran out of food and water. He just lay there waiting for a German bullet to come.

The third day it rained a little and he caught some water in his helmet. This he carefully conserved, and added to it on other days when rain came. For eight days and nights he lay in that shell hole, starving, existing on rain water. The Hunns amused themselves by trying to keep him awake day and night, hoping, doubtless, that he would go mad and risk a night back to the American lines.

Then came the American barrage, and another and successful advance of tanks. The Hunns ran, and Harman was rescued, weak, nervous, nearly starved, but he will recover.

The Shady Side

(Copyright, 1918, N.E.A.)
Hold my hand, O father mine,
Down the shady side.
There's a crinkle in your spine,
But no whimper and no whine
In your soul, nor yet in mine.
As a guide you show decline
Down the shady side.

Take my arm, O mother mine,
Down the shady side.
Life for you has lost its wine,
But your eyes are still a-shine
With the spark of that divine
Lustre that no man may define.
Only that it holds you mine
Down the shady side.

When I start, O child of mine,
Down the shady side,
I'll be wistful for the sign
That your heart still whispers
"Mine!"
Knowing which, I'll not repine
As I totter toward the line
Down the shady side.

Which shall lead, O wife of mine,
Down the shady side a shrine,
Which shall neither sound nor sign,
Giving neither sound nor sign?
Well, what matters, wife of mine?
I'll lead the best of the intertwine
Love, the like of yours and mine,
Down the shady side.

—EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Uplift in Wellsville

It has been pretty generally assumed by sartorial experts that the conventional garb for masculinity known as "evening dress" must in this progressive age have reacted into about every community of consequence in the country. It would really surprise none of us to be told that the more important social functions even in Alaska are marked by a quite correct formality in dress, and surely we would take it for granted that the swallow-tailed coat and the open-faced shirt have penetrated the social processes of every place in the "states" that has achieved a half dozen stores, a public library, an automobile supply station and a woman's club.

So we may be amazed to learn that in one thriving Kansas town this common symbol of sartorial elegance is still unknown. So far as the Wellsville Globe has been able to learn there is not a single full dress suit in Wellsville. This deficiency, apparently, is soon to be remedied, in part at least, although by a sort of ignoble compromise that might be regarded with genuine horror in the best circles of New York and Newport. The Globe announces that "a number of the business men and some of the younger crowd are seriously considering buying Tuxedos."

We should say that the business men and the younger set in Wellsville are a conservative crowd, not inclined to jump hastily at startling innovations. The first full-dress suit in the community is likely to cause excited gossip. If the whole younger set and the leading business men were to adopt this garb suddenly, even after publishing a warning or ultimatum, the effect on local society might be overwhelming. Such a revolution is to be accomplished by easy stages. The Tuxedo

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

I would not have performed my full duty by the boys now fighting for me over in France—Lowell boys in the 101st Infantry—as well as my duty to this col. and the readers of The Sun, if I neglected to remind you that by the time you read this item, it will not by any means be too late to keep in something for the fund being collected in many Massachusetts cities and towns by hard working and faithful women and girls, the proceeds of which will be sent overseas to buy little comforts for our brave Bay State boys. In spite of the broads on my personal treasury due to the holiday the first of the week, I found this morning that I had a dollar left from last week's pay. I was tagged on my way to the office and of what money I had in my clothing, I went 50-50 with the girl who handed me the little bunch of daisies, and little enough to do, at that.

Letter For Mayor Perry G. Thompson
Hon. Perry G. Thompson,
City Hall,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Mr. Mayor—
Three evenings ago Mayor Hurley of Lawrence called on friends in Lowell of whom he has several, and in the course of a conversation with one of his Lowell friends, the Lawrence burgomaster pointed out one blot on our "scutcheon" which I think is worthy of being brought to your attention.

The Lawrence mayor said he arrived in Lowell by auto and had been surprised to see in what poor condition First street is being maintained between Bridge street, where it starts, and the Dracon line or in other words, where First street joins on to the river levee near the old carhouse. "This is an entrance to your city," said Mr. Hurley, "and I should think you would want to keep all the streets and roads which lead into the city. In the best of condition as a matter of civic pride and to advertise your town to strangers. First street's condition as presented is far from being a good advertisement. Lawrence, recalling the need some time ago, of having the streets leading into the city from the country kept in the best of condition and while we may have fallen short of several other things we have succeeded in creating a good impression on the visitor as he enters the city."

"I bring this to your mind, Mr. Mayor, feeling you would want to know about it and hoping this may become something you can, by power of your office, improve.

Yours respectfully,
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

We may be getting some difficulty here about having sugar, as for instance I notice that if you buy groceries at a store where you are not known as a customer, Lowell, the clerk in most cases will not sell you sugar, telling you that sugar is so hard to get the store has to confine its sales to customers strictly. But up in Maine the sugar restrictions are much more severe. Maine is at present and has been for some time on a strict "sugar card" basis. If you happen to be camping on one of the islands in Portland harbor for instance, even though there is a grocer on the island, it is necessary for you to make a trip up to Portland, hunt up the city food administrator and procure a sugar card. The grocer on the island cannot sell you sugar unless you present a sugar card. Therefore, for any Bay Staters who have in mind a camping trip to Maine, besides the liquid refreshments they may consider it necessary to take, they should not forget that they will be saved an immense amount of bother by carrying a supply of sugar with them.

That food sign down at the postoffice has taken on a dilapidated appearance. Of course it is just as necessary now and probably more so, that food be conserved as it was when the food conservation sign was put up over the postoffice entrance several months ago. The physical condition of the sign is all right evidently but its coloring has dimmed and dimmed much. That is what makes it look so woe-gone. "The sign to my mind, doesn't need to be re-lettered but it does need to be re-colored and if the Kimball System or any other firm in the same line of business, would put up a staging where the sign is or take the sign down to the ground, I know a man who will re-color the sign and I think I know another firm that will furnish the paint. As the sign looks now it constitutes a bad ad for Our Town if not for the federal building.

The officials of local exemption board number 19 with headquarters at Tewksbury, as well as the mayor of Methuen, took pains to telephone to the editorial department of The Sun yesterday to compliment the paper on a story carried on the front page of the Thursday issue of The Sun concerning the board's preparations for registration day next week. The Sun has always taken the position that anything which helps the working man's cause by any of these exemption boards comes by way of being not only within scope of the legitimate service of a newspaper but a patriotic duty as well.

offers a convenient half way step in the sartorial transition. Very likely another two or three years will find the "full-dress suit" fully established in Wellsville.

Once that social distinction is achieved, the business men and the members of the younger crowd will be able to wear this sort of togethery without visible signs of embarrassment, and Wellsville will probably have a finer appreciation of the subtle marks of differentiation in these matters, of dress. At present there seems to be a slight misunderstanding of the facts out here. The editor of the Wellsville Globe aptly characterizes the Tuxedo as "half brother to the full-dress suit," but he errs in his summing up of "its many advantages." Most particularly does it seem that he is leading the business men and the younger set of Wellsville astray when he announces that the Tuxedo "will answer for a good Sunday suit."—Providence Journal.

WE WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS FOR \$3.00 AND UP

And furnish the wall paper. Dealer in wall paper at very lowest prices. Also paper hangings, whitewashing, and painting. Estimates on large or small jobs. All work guaranteed.
MAX GOLDSTEIN
165 Chestnut Street, Tel. 2837.
If you want to reach the people who spend their money in Lowell advertise in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

DAILY BULLETIN FROM WAR WORK HEADQUARTERS

119 Merrimack Street
Local boys of Camp Devens, Co. D, 35th Machine Gun Battalion, will have a Dancing Party at the Casino Friday Evening, Sept. 13th. 74th Infantry orchestra. Tickets are 50 cents and may be obtained at this office.
Have you sent a Smilgee book to your boy in camp lately? On sale here. Price \$1.00 and \$5.00.
VOLUNTEER HELPERS
Are needed at the Saco-Lowell Community Canning Kitchen, 503 Dutton street. This kitchen is endeavoring to can and dry all the food products possible as a definite aid to the Government during the coming winter.
Practical housekeepers who can give their assistance, even a few hours at a time, should notify the manager, Mrs. Harry P. Graves. Tel. 5004.
Those desiring to have their products canned or dried should notify the manager at least 24 hours in advance to insure space in the drier and sterilizers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE CARE OF TOMATOES FOR NEXT WINTER

BY BIDDY BYE
All the conserving housewives are exclaiming and rejoicing over the quantity and high quality of 1918's wartime tomatoes. Never were they so fine and firm and large as this year, and they seem fairly aching to be popped into cans and jars that they may furnish forth next winter's feast. Tomatoes are now at their best—and will remain so for two or three weeks. It is time to can them, dry them, pickle them and generally conserve and preserve the luscious vegetable-berry.

To Can Tomatoes by Cold-Pack Methods—Scald large, firm tomatoes just enough to loosen the skins. Plunge them into cold water and then skin and core, and pack whole into sterilized cans. Do not add any hot water. Put one teaspoonful of salt over the top of each can. Partially seal and sterilize for 22 minutes in hot water bath. Complete seal, invert cans to cool and test for leakage, wrap and store.

To Dry Tomatoes—Choose well ripened, firm fruit. Scald and remove skin and cores and cut tomatoes into slices one-half inch thick. Spread the slices in a single layer upon drying trays which have previously been yell painted by a brush dipped in boiling paraffin, or protected by a double layer of cheesecloth. Do not put tomatoes directly next wire or metal trays, as their acid corrodes the metal and spoils the product. Dry in an oven or over the top of a stove. When properly dried the slices will break crisply. Pack in airtight containers.

Uncooked Tomato Relish—Scald and cold-dip eight quarts of firm, ripe to-



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